

LITTLE ENTENTE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY AT GENOA MEETING

Considers That Its United Front at Conference Should Constitute It a 'Big Power'

By Special Cable  
BELGRADE, April 3 (Delayed in Transmission).—As a result of the French Government's proposal that Poland and the Little Entente should participate in the preliminary London parleys not having been accepted, the Little Entente members have decided, on the initiative of M. Edward Benes, the Czechoslovak Premier, to act independently.

At a meeting at Belgrade, the most important decision reached was that of the absolute unity on all questions to be asked at the Genoa Conference. Poland also foreshadowed the co-operation of the Baltic Entente, of which she is the leader. Thus, the Little Entente will present a settled program at Genoa, by which it is considered able to render valuable services toward preserving the peace of Europe.

Like all other participants, it will strive to further its own interests, which are so interwoven, and it must perforce humor the big continental powers impartially, since its fate is more or less linked with theirs, for instance, France, whose diplomatic support and military protection it seeks and Germany, whose economic ascendancy it must submit to while fearing it.

The president of the Belgrade conference, Velisar Jankovic, who will also lead the chief Slav delegates, said that this was the first time that central Europe had foregathered round a conference table, and in view of the fact of their mutual deliberations, which were to be placed before the world's great leaders, their own position would doubtless be consolidated.

The undoubted object of the conference was to apprise the big powers of the fact that there existed in the heart of Europe a group of powers, which, though small, were united in view of the fact that in all questions which may be discussed at Genoa, they must be regarded as a united front, and this front must then be considered as a "big power."

These joint counsels have had a real significance in the Russian question, which for two out of four states, Rumania and Poland, is essentially political, while, regarding Czechoslovakia, this question, arising from administrative requirements, will have to be brought into accord with the demands of national politics.

The last speech of Mr. Nintsechich, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, dwelt on the subject of relations with Russia. According to Jt. Rumania and Poland also were completely agreed on this question and consequently the

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HIGH PROTECTION GIVEN TO FARMER

Senate Committee Puts Hides Back on Dutiable List—High Rates on Wheat and Wool

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the opinion of Senator Arthur Capper (R.), of Kansas, leader of the Senate farm bloc, agricultural interests will be granted the highest protective rates as a whole ever proposed by any Congress, in the new tariff bill as it emerges from the Finance Committee.

With hides back on the dutiable list, wheat protected by a rate of 30 cents a bushel on all importations, and wool bearing a duty that is almost to be regarded as an embargo, Senator Capper believes that agriculture is about to enter a period of new prosperity.

Directly responsible for this high tariff wall is the so-called tariff bloc, composed of certain "regular" Republican senators and members of the farm bloc, who represent the solid forces of the agricultural West aligned against the industrial East in the battle for sectional protection. Thus far the West has emerged from the fray with most of its important demands written into the new tariff bill.

The tariff bloc met its match, however, in the big soap lobbies maintained in Washington to fight the attempt of Western farmers to impose high duties on vegetable oils, which enter largely into the manufacture of soap and such products. Senator Capper declared an attempt would be made on the floor of the Senate to increase these rates which are in nearly every case considerably lower than those demanded by the tariff bloc.

On butter, eggs and corn the rates conceded by the Finance Committee range from 1 to 2 cents lower than those demanded by the agriculturists, but even so they are being kept at the level contained in the Fordney bill.

Green and dry hides, admitted under the free list in the Fordney bill, will bear a 15 per cent ad valorem duty when the bill is reported to the Senate. It is inevitable that this will precipitate a hard fight in conference between the two houses should the Senate back up its committee.

Cotton schedules suffered at the hands of the Senate Committee, perhaps due to lack of influence on the part of southern Democrats. While the proposed rates are about the same as in the Fordney bill, Senator Capper said a determined fight would be made to afford southern growers a greater degree of protection. Long staple Egyptian cotton is made dutiable at 7 cents a pound, as in the emergency law. A rate of 15 cents is asked for short staple cotton, for which a duty of 5 cents a pound was demanded, would be admitted under the free list.

A rate of 35 cents a pound on wool of "clean content" will raise a virtual embargo, despite the fact that the tariff bloc insisted on 45 cents, which is the duty in the "emergency" tariff law. While a higher rate, of course, would be more to the liking of wool growers, it is believed the proposed duty will provide a sufficient wall to keep down importations of Argentine and Australian wool.

SEÑOR BRUM WOULD ELIMINATE PRESIDENT AS HEAD OF STATE

Uruguayan Executive Proposes to Substitute National Commission for Office He Now Holds

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 4 (Copyright 1922 by United Press).—Abolition of the presidential office in republics and substituting thereof a commission form of federal government was advocated by Baltasar Brum, President of Uruguay, in an interview here Saturday.

"The great obstacle to true electoral liberty is the institution of the president in a republic," said Señor Brum. "Presidents of republics always tend to absorb power."

"With this in mind, Battle y Ordonez, former President of Uruguay, proposed to substitute a national commission elected directly by the people in a way closely resembling the Government of Switzerland. He believed that by electing nine citizens to the commission it would be unlikely that five would join together to damage the country, such as may occur with the government in the hands of a single man."

"Presidential rules have been the cause of all misfortune that have wasted the forces of Latin-American republics, since the winning party takes advantage of every means to maintain itself in power or to keep the opposition out of power. The opposition, unable to obtain power by legal means, is tempted to resort to force in order to succeed."

United States Not Affected

"The President of the United States does not make his power felt as do Latin-American presidents, because in the United States the autonomy of individual states has great effect and the influence of the President does not reach the point of entering into the internal affairs of the separate states. The political or electoral influence of the American President is thus limited. On the other hand, in Latin-American countries, even in those that have adopted the federal



Typical Arab Caravan Starting a Journey Across the Mesopotamian Desert With Wool for the Market of Baghdad

AIRMEN BOMB NEJD RAIDERS WHO ATTACK IRAK HERDSMEN

Quiet of Mesopotamia Deserts Broken by Vigorous Action Against Nomadic Tribes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 5.—The Wahabee question, which has so often troubled the peace of the territory from Arabia to Hindustan, is raised by today's news from Mesopotamia, where a Wahabee raid is reported upon the territory south of the Euphrates, which is under the rule of Great Britain's protégé, King Faisal.

Sir Percy Cox, British protector of Iraq, has taken vigorous action of a most dramatic kind in sending out aircraft to drop bombs upon these nomadic raiders, who travel through the sandy plains in a slow, dignified procession upon the backs of countless camels and thus present an excellent target.

The Colonial Office communiqué, which describes the incident, does not mention the picture there must have been when these denizens of the desert found bombs from the sky dropping amongst them. It mentions, however, prosaically that they "moved off." The raid itself was most determined. It began by the raiders falling upon the herdsmen camped round a well in the south of Nasiriyah and driving off their stock.

A detachment of the Iraq Camel Corps endeavored to interfere, but as the Colonial Office communiqué states laconically, it "suffered casualties." The reverse has been avenged by airplanes, but the matter does not end here. These raiders belong to tribesmen who are subject to Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, a lineal descendant of Abd el Wahhab, "servant of the bountiful," who overran the East in the seventeenth century.

Ibn Saud rules the whole southeastern corner of Arabia and is one of the great problems in this part of the world. Throughout his long and chequered career he has been usually fighting his neighbors. During the war he was engaged in active hostilities against a British ally, the shereif of

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Grant's Log Cabin Sought By Township

Hut in Which General Was Born Wanted for Anniversary

CINCINNATI, O., April 4 (Special).—The people of Ft. Pleasant, O., a hamlet 30 miles from Cincinnati, are circulating a petition asking the state government to return to them the log cabin in which Ulysses S. Grant was born. Ft. Pleasant was General Grant's birthplace. President Harding and other notables are expected to take a part in this celebration on April 27 to be held on the site where the general was born.

The log cabin was removed intact from its lot at Ft. Pleasant and taken to Columbus for exhibition at the state fair some time ago. It is now in Columbus, encased in a glass house.

The Ft. Pleasant folk say the log cabin rightfully belongs to them and that it should be restored to its original site as one of the monuments of American history.

BRITAIN DEMANDS INTEREST PAYMENT

Action Seeking Reimbursement by France Prompted by Recent American Decision

By Special Cable  
PARIS, April 5.—Great Britain has demanded from France the reimbursement of her advances. This is a piece of news which provokes various comments. In April, 1919, the French and British governments concluded financial conventions exempting France for a period of three years from payments for interest and capital. The convention is expiring and the communication of the British Government makes it clear that there is no intention of renewing such an accord.

Apparently recent demands of America influenced this decision, because among the explanations given is that the British Government asks interest because it is obliged in its turn to pay its debts. Thus the whole problem of inter-allied debts is again on the carpet and the difficulties created are not disguised.

It is recalled that at Hythe in May, 1920, it was understood that France would reimburse England in 30 years without interest. It is obvious that these demands will force the French Government to press for some general settlement. The reply is expected to point out that it is inconvenient to treat the subject in detail; that all the nations interested in these intercrossing debts should come to a common decision. In short, France will be obliged to take the initiative in calling for a discussion of a general character and of submitting proposals.

LONDON, April 5 (By the Associated Press).—The British Government has addressed a note to the Allies declaring that, owing to the fact that Great Britain has to pay the interest on her debt to the United States, she reserves to herself the right to call upon the Allies in turn to pay the interest on their war debts to Great Britain.

In this connection it is pointed out that Great Britain is now fully prepared to pay the interest due the United States.

The three years' agreement between Great Britain and the United States under which the interest on the debt due by Great Britain to the United States begins to accrue, so that Great Britain will pay six months' interest the coming fall. Similarly the agreement between Great Britain and her debtors terminates almost immediately.

First Semi-Annual Payment Falls Due Next October

WASHINGTON, April 5 (By the Associated Press).—Beyond press reports of Great Britain's preparation to begin the payment of interest upon her \$5,000,000,000 war debt to this country, the Treasury is as yet without information on the subject.

Great Britain's officials say today, however, that she is laying aside \$25,000,000 in her budget for this year to meet interest payments to this country. In October, the first semi-annual interest payment will fall due after the expiration of the three-year period during which, by mutual understanding, interest on the debt was deferred.

On April 15 the deferred interest due from Great Britain officials said, will amount to approximately \$615,000,000; but this sum, it was understood, would be the subject of funding negotiations along with the principal of the debt when the new debt commission begins working out a general liquidation scheme.

ANGORA ACCEPTS ALLIED PROPOSALS WITH RESERVATIONS

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora has accepted, with reservations, the armistice propositions recently made by the Allies. The Allied Powers' representatives here have been informed.

EMPLOYERS DEFER ACTION IN BRITISH ENGINEERS' DISPUTE

Lockout Suspended While Negotiations Continue—Split in Ranks of Labor

LONDON, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The employers' lockout of 44 engineering unions apart from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which was to have become effective tonight, has been suspended pending negotiations between the employers and representatives of the unions, which will open Monday.

This new turn in events is said to be largely due to the mediation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 5.—A remarkable development occurred late last night in the engineering lockout. The three groups of unions which were to have been locked out today decided to disassociate themselves from the Amalgamated Engineering Union and to negotiate separately with the employers, on the basis of the revised management memorandum which these unions now consider satisfactory.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union maintains its objections and has determined to fight on alone. The split will cause great bitterness among the workers in the industry. From the viewpoint of its effect on trade union organization and unity it is even more important than the famous "Black Friday" collapse of the Triple Alliance during the coal struggle last year. In this case all the workers concerned in the split are in the same industry. It means the revival of old conflicts of interest between skilled artisans and unskilled or semi-skilled men, which, therefore, a definite setback to the industrial unionism movement.

The break-away followed intervention by Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, in the dispute yesterday. For some days the leaders of the three groups of unions have favored separate negotiations, but Sir Allan Smith, the employers' chairman, insisted that negotiations could only take place with all the unions together. Yesterday, after discussing the matter with Mr. Lloyd George, he was prevailed upon to abandon this condition, whereupon the three groups of unions decided definitely to disassociate themselves from the Amalgamated Engineering Union. There were angry recriminations in these final conferences.

The view of the Amalgamated Engineering Union leaders is that the revised memorandum differs in essentials from the original one and that if they accepted it the effectiveness of their union for the protection of skilled workers would be destroyed. Hence their determination to continue the struggle.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that in the shipyard bonus dispute the workers have balked decisively against acceptance of the 16s. 6d. reduction. There were \$7,000 against and 26,000, chiefly laborers, for acceptance. The stoppage of this industry will continue, therefore, although the leaders realize that the men cannot possibly resist successfully under existing conditions.

ZANELLA LETTER AIMED TO RIDICULE GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO

By Special Cable  
GENOA, April 5.—Gabriel d'Annunzio again, the Italian newspapers. Yesterday it was reported that a letter from Riccardo Zanella, which had been discovered in the Governor's Palace in Fiume after his departure, proved that in December, 1920, he was offered a reward of 100,000 lire, presumably by the Jugo-Slavs, for the capture of the Italian seaman's union in place of the Communist deputy, Captain Gualletti, who long has been the terror of Genoa and other merchants, owing to his habit of calling a general strike without the least provocation. Should the news prove true, Signor D'Annunzio will find himself in command of 60,000 seamen, and Italy will find herself under the control of a great poet, with the ideas of a medieval picturesque tyrant.

Signor D'Annunzio, however, would doubtless convert the union from Communism to patriotism, and his presidency would have a calming effect on the seamen at Genoa during the Conference. It is stated and probably with reason that the Government is ardently supporting the poet's latest venture.

PEASANT PARTY WINS BULGARIAN ELECTIONS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 5.—A substantial victory for the Peasant Party in the recent communal elections is claimed by the Stamboulliski Government on complete returns from the communes.

The figures show 13,182 communal councilors elected by the Peasant Party out of a total of 26,121.

WORLD'S COURT OF JUSTICE

THE HAGUE, April 5 (Delayed in Transmission).—The Christian Science Monitor's representative learns that the cases or questions have so far been officially brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice.



LONDON RELIEF BILL  
SHOWS LARGE GAIN

Social Service Cost \$35,000,000  
Last Year—Increases Greater  
With Labor Representation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5.—A further contest between the "have" and "have not" theories of administration is proceeding in London today over the elections for Board of Guardians in the Metropolitan area, the growing expenditure of which upon the poor has caused an increasing searching of heart.

Last year the amount expended by London alone on this object amounted to the enormous sum of £25,000,000, being three times the pre-war total. Wherever labor representatives have been in charge also the percentage of increase has been much higher than elsewhere.

At Limehouse, for example, where 16 out of 20 Guardians represent labor, the Poor Law institutions are now said to have one official to four inmates and the ratepayers are being called upon for the next six months to find nearly £2 per head of the whole of the population of the parish in rates. In Islington again, another strong labor center, the expenditure charged to rates has risen from £187,000 in 1918-19 to nearly £500,000 last year.

A big effort is being made to remedy this state of things by securing the election of non labor candidates, since labor representatives are beginning to be recognized as a luxury that even rich London is not able to afford. The whole question of the policy underlying state expenditure upon pauperism and other social welfare objects is also being called into question.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Rees moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon and itemize the public expenditure upon the social services of all kinds, which has risen in Great Britain from £25,000,000 30 years ago to £220,000,000 excluding war pensions this year. The motion roused strong opposition from the labor members who declared that the comparison was unfair, as 30 years ago Great Britain was only beginning to make a definite effort to deal with her great social problems. Moreover, the country was then succeeding to a legacy of short-sightedness and mismanagement which was left by a century of neglect.

Ultimately the motion was withdrawn upon the Treasury undertaking to consult the movers upon the possibility of improving the efficacy of the returns with a view to giving the House of Commons a greater measure of control over this class of expenditure. At the same sitting, Parliament rejected a motion put forward by Tom Myers, labor member for Spen Valley for increasing the old age pension grant by making the pensions payable, irrespective of the financial position of the recipient.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE  
MILITARY SERVICE  
FRUITLESS IN FRANCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 5.—Efforts to reduce the duration of universal compulsory military service to less than 18 months are fruitless at present. By 314 votes against 237, the Chamber of Deputies refused to consider the counter-project of Paul Benazet, which would establish a period of one year.

Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, whose views have been represented as vacillating, declared plainly for 18 months. He said the opinion of the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre was unanimous. It was impossible today to manage with fewer men than were demanded, but when circumstances improved the French Government would be the first to call for a diminution of military charges. He further said that for him it was a question of good faith not to accept a definite date at which there should be a further reduction. It was impossible to say that the regime of one year would be realizable at a certain epoch.

Although M. Benazet's project is repulsed, there remain similar proposals by other deputies and the fight is not finished. It is unlikely that it will be finished until after the Easter holidays and there is, therefore, the possibility that the discussion may be influenced by the results of the Genoa conference.

COMPROMISE REACHED  
IN DANISH LOCKOUT

COPENHAGEN, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—A compromise agreement by which the general lockout would end, subject to the approval of a general meeting on Friday of the trade unions and employers' organizations, has been reached after negotiations lasting 16 hours. The compromise entails the acceptance by the men of the conditions offered by the employers at the beginning of the lockout on Feb. 15.

The Danish lockout affected 150,000 men and nearly all the country's industries, and was the final phase in the biggest labor struggle in the history of Denmark. The trouble began in January when the employers attempted to cut wages 20 per cent and lengthened the working day.

EXPERTS TO INQUIRE  
INTO GERMAN LOANS

PARIS, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The appointment of an expert committee to consider and report the conditions under which Germany could raise foreign loans to be applied to the payment of her reparations debt has been decided upon by the Reparations Commission.

The committee will be presided over by M. Delcroix, one-time Belgian Premier, and Belgian delegate on the commission, and will be composed of Signor Danelli, Italian as-

SIR JAMES CRAIG  
MUCH CRITICIZED

Ulster Members Assail Pact but  
Do Not Vote Against It

By Special Cable

BELFAST, April 5.—Sir James Craig's elucidation of the peace pact with the Provisional Government was severely handled in the Northern Parliament, speaker after speaker criticizing its provisions.

The members for Tyrone and Fermanagh declared that it was opposed by 98 per cent of the people in those counties, while one Belfast member roundly declared that the Ulster people were being bamboozled, but it was notable that the opponents of the pact failed to vote against it. The fact is that the vast bulk of the people, apart from politicians, welcome any measure which promises a hope of peace, and they cordially support the idea of cooperating with Michael Collins to put down crime. In spite of the horrors of last week-end in Belfast, there is a more hopeful feeling and the situation on the border is distinctly more promising.

## Sinn Fein Prisoners Released

LONDON, April 5.—Fourteen Sinn Fein men were released from English prisons during the week-end, on orders from the Government. They are believed to be the last of such prisoners. It is reported their release was pursuant to a Government decision to grant amnesty to all Sinn Fein prisoners in England, whether their offenses were committed before or after the truce.

UNIONIST MOTION  
ATTACKS COALITION  
IN UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The motion attacking the Coalition, to be presented in the House of Commons tonight by Sir William Johnson-Hicks, Unionist, has attracted considerable attention in political and newspaper circles, but it is not considered likely to cause serious trouble for the Government.

The motion is, however, a clear indication of the continuing hostile attitude of a considerable section of the Conservatives toward the Coalition, notwithstanding the big parliamentary majority by which the Government's policy toward the Genoa Conference was endorsed on Monday. The Government has decided to treat the motion seriously.

The Coalition Unionists have given notice of an amendment to the Johnson-Hicks motion.

The original reads: "In the opinion of this House, lack of confidence and coherent principle in the policy of the present Coalition Government can only be remedied by the establishment of a ministry composed of men united by identity of political principles." The amendment would change the words after "coalition government" to "is a myth engendered by misunderstanding and misrepresentation," and urge the cooperation of all members for the common good.

PRESIDENT INDORSES  
"BETTER HOMES WEEK"

CHICAGO, April 5.—President Harding has given his personal indorsement to the movement inaugurated by the American Homes Bureau for a national "Better Homes Week" to be instituted next October as an annual event.

"It gives me special pleasure," wrote President Harding in reply to a letter from William B. Wraftord, "to record my indorsement and approval of the 'Better Homes Week.' Better homes, more attractive homes, homes whose occupants will find true refreshment and real inspiration to increased efforts for education and culture—such homes are the ones which assure greatest stability to our institutions, greatest security to our society."

It is proposed during the week set aside for the purpose to demonstrate by exhibits of model rooms and homes in towns and cities throughout the country the facility with which even people of small means may make their homes attractive with artistic furnishings.

ROYAL FAMILY'S  
SUPPORT DEBATED

PARIS, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of Ambassadors this morning took up the question of providing for the family of Karl I of Austria. The Allies are ready to contribute to the support of the family, but some of the countries that benefited by parts of the fortune of the Hapsburgs, including Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, are declared to have refused to release for this purpose any part of the property of the imperial family that was handed over to them.

The ambassadors postponed a decision of the question, pending further negotiations. The Allies are understood to be determined that the countries which received part of the Austro-Hungarian territory shall assume a share of the burden in caring for the family. Rumania, it is stated, has already consented to bear her share.

JAPANESE VERSION  
OF SIBERIAN CLASH

TOKYO, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—An official dispatch from Vladivostok to the Japanese War Office today stated that the commander of the Chita Army in Siberia notified the commander of the Japanese garrison at Spassk, about 100 miles northwest of Vladivostok, on April 2, that the Chita forces intended to occupy a line within the neutral territory and to continue a further advance southward. The Japanese commander ignored the note.

LITTLE ENTENTE TO  
ACT INDEPENDENTLY  
AT GENOA MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

Little Entente's views coincide more with France than England as far as the Russian problem is concerned.

## Polish and Soviet

Relations Improve

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 5.—With the approach of the Genoa conference, proposals and counter-proposals, agreements and disagreements are taking more concrete shape. The London conference has established a considerable common ground between the allied governments.

Today's conference in Switzerland of the neutral European states—Spain, for some reasons which are not clear, being unrepresented—though not meant to establish a united front, is expected to show considerable harmony of views and not very divergent from the British standpoint, especially over the question of depreciated exchanges.

Now comes the news of the result of the Riga conference between the Russian border states—Poland, Lithuania and Latvia—and the Soviet Government. The Christian Science Monitor learns that this conference established a common program for mutual partial disarmament, the establishment of neutral zones on frontiers garrisoned by regular troops only, and they agreed to demand the extension of this program elsewhere in Europe.

They also agreed to advocate a "de facto" recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, which has already been accepted by the states participating in the Riga conference, first by Poland in the treaty at Riga a year ago. In addition to these points, the conference also reached an agreement designed to facilitate the transit of goods through their respective states. This constitutes a veritable diplomatic triumph for George Tchitcherine. Not only will it immediately improve the relations between Poland and the Soviet which have hitherto been somewhat strained owing to the support the latter alleged that Poland is giving to the activities in Pettau, but it will cut the ground beneath the feet of the French militarists, who are refusing to entertain the question of disarmament owing to the "Red" menace they declare threatens the peace of Europe.

## Place Reserved for R. W. Child

GENOA, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The news that Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador, with Carol Schanser, Italian Foreign Minister, will arrive next Sunday has created a good impression among the early comers, who consider Mr. Child's visit as an evidence that America, although not participating in the conference, either officially or with an observer, is nevertheless taking an interest in the deliberations.

Mr. Child has stated that he is coming only as Ambassador to Italy, because the Foreign Minister will be here, and not because he has any mission to perform at the conference. But it is known that he will be present at the opening session, a special place having been reserved for him as a distinguished visitor.

## Pope to Send Note to Powers

By Special Cable

ROME, April 5.—It is understood that the Pope, on the opening of the Genoa conference will send a note to those premiers whose governments are accredited to the Vatican, outlining the Vatican's point of view for the economic reconstruction of Europe.

It is supposed that the note will be similar to that addressed to the American President before the Washington Conference. The Pontiff will insist upon a general disarmament, as a free manifestation of the will of the several nations. In Vatican circles great secrecy is being kept on the possible action of the Pope.

SOCIALISTS LOSE IN  
WISCONSIN ELECTIONS

MILWAUKEE, April 5 (Special).—Socialists were defeated Tuesday in their attempt to gain a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and to capture the city attorneyship of Milwaukee, returns showed today.

Justice Burr W. Jones was reelected to the Supreme Court by a large majority over John C. Kleis, Socialist. John M. Niven, city attorney of Milwaukee, was reelected by nearly 4000

MINE CONFERENCE  
FINDS NO FAVOR  
WITH OPERATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

groups. If the invitation to the joint conference is accepted, about three-fourths of the operators in the Central Competitive Field would meet in Washington.

Mr. Lewis indicated yesterday that he would approve of such a conference and would authorize the striking miners to enter into negotiations provided a group of operators "sufficiently representative" could be induced to accept Mr. Nolan's plan, and provided he might be "assured" of their sincerity in working out a wage scale satisfactory to both sides.

If the demands of the miners for a six-hour day and a five-day week, and their unwillingness to accept wage cuts are unreasonable, Mr. Lewis told the committee last night, the miners are willing to be convinced of this around a council table.

"If our demands are illogical," said Mr. Lewis, "they would inevitably fail. But we do claim the right to have them discussed in joint conference." It is believed that the plan now on foot will receive the approval of W. E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who has charged the operators with contract breaking in precipitating the strike and who yesterday intimated that "drastic public action" might be in order.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, joined with general opinion among Administration officials in his declaration that the "operators should have waived any technical objection and met the miners prior to April 1."

## Nolan Invitation Refused

by Ohio Mine Operators

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—Replying to the invitation of John I. Nolan, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, George M. Jones, president of the Ohio collieries, said:

"No doubt you are aware that the operators and miners of the four competitive states have met in joint conference for some years to agree upon a labor scale. Both the operators and miners have been indicted and are being prosecuted by the Attorney General of the United States in Indianapolis for holding these conferences. Until this case is decided, it would be proper for us to attend no similar conferences."

"In the meantime we are willing and anxious to meet the United Mine Workers of Ohio to negotiate a new mining scale. Anything you can do to bring such a conference about will be appreciated."

## Operators Decline

CLEVELAND, O., April 5.—Members of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators Association at a meeting today declined the invitation of John I. Nolan, chairman of the House Labor Committee for a joint meeting between operators of the central competitive coal field and officials of the United Mine Workers.

## Hearings May Be Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—Reports that a recently formed consumers' organization desires to obtain representation at the anthracite wage negotiations here, were denied today by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers.

"We are interested in procuring coal for the consumer at a reasonable and fair price," Mr. Murray declared. "No request has been made upon us at the conference for any outside agency to be present. We are arguing for an increase in wages and we are interested in getting all that we can for our people."

"We are in favor of a fair and fair investigation in the anthracite situation just as we are interested in an investigation of the bituminous situation. I believe the increase can be given the miners and a substantial reduction take place in the price of coal."

It is expected that if an application is made formally to the conference, which have been held so far in executive session, may permit the public to be represented at the hearings.

## INSPECTOR OF BEKAA NAMED

BEIRUT, Syria, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Georges Zouein has been appointed Administrative Inspector of the Bekaa in addition to being assistant to the Mutesarrif.

HAITIANS HOLD  
PROTEST MEETING

Oppose American Occupation and  
Political Activities of United  
States Bankers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Unrest and sentiment against American occupation is increasing in Haiti according to information received here. Reports to the Haiti-Santo Domingo Society are to the effect that a political demonstration in which all classes of the population and all political parties participated was held in Port au Prince last Sunday. The fact that the term of office of Sura d'Arignave, President of Haiti, ends constitutionally April 10, making the selection of his successor imperative then, further complicates the situation, which contains many elements which might at any moment become exceedingly embarrassing to the United States.

The cable dispatch received by the Haiti-Santo Domingo Society said:

"A huge political demonstration in which all classes of the population and all political parties participated, took place in Port au Prince, Haiti, on Sunday. This gathering demanded that the United States take immediate steps to restore constitutional government in Haiti and make effective plans, under some such terms as those named in the King bill, introduced into the United States Senate March 10, 1922, to conduct a constitutional election for a successor for d'Arignave, whose term of office expires in May."

"The near approach of April 10, the date on which the national Legislature should, under the Constitution, elect a successor to the present president, and the fact that no material Legislature exists, owing to the refusal of the occupation to permit elections last winter and that therefore no constitutional authority exists for the election of the new president, have created a state of political unrest that seriously threatens the peace of Haiti."

Dispatches state that it has been announced in Haiti that the Council of State, a body appointed by the President of the Republic to exercise the legislative power until elections are allowed to be held, would elect a successor to M. d'Arignave on April 10. Opinion is unanimous among Haitian authorities that such an election would be unconstitutional, but certain groups, particularly among those who have held office under the occupation, are willing that such an election should be held, provided the council is free to elect any candidate it chooses.

It is freely asserted by those who have heretofore cooperated with the occupation that, in order to secure an agreement to the terms of the loan proposed by American bankers d'Arignave has been promised that he will be kept in office by the occupation after the expiration of his constitutional term in May. They assert that his continued refusal to sign an agreement for the new loan is due to the inability of the occupation officials to guarantee this promise. The council, it was said, intends to elect one of its own number as president and refuses to be bound by occupation pledges made in its name.

It is claimed by the National group that the fear and distrust of the occupation created by what they term the "political bargaining made to put through the proposed loan by American bankers," has added tremendous strength to the Nationalist Party by restoring to its ranks many Haitian Government officials who had heretofore cast their lot with the occupation, but who now profess to see, in its present political stand, still greater destruction of Haitian sovereignty.

The Harding Administration asserts that there is a better system of coordination in regard to the government of Haiti than there ever has been, and that everything will be done that can be for the advantage of the Haitians.

CANADIAN TRUSTEES  
TO FORM ASSOCIATION

WINNIPEG, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—Steps to form a Dominion-wide school trustees association will be taken at a meeting of Eastern and Western Canada representatives to be held soon in Toronto. The proposal has been endorsed by the western provinces, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan will send delegates to the Toronto conference at which organization plans will be discussed. There are at present six provinces where provisions trustees' associations exist. A meeting is to be held



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Y. W. C. A. TO MEET  
IN ARKANSAS SOON

Biennial Convention to Be Held  
in Hot Springs April 20-27

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 30 (By Mail).—"International, or the Business of Peace" will be the general subject of the evening sessions of the seventh national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of America, to be held here April 20 to 27. Foreign speakers at the convention will include Miss A. Maude Royden, English woman preacher, who will give a series of addresses on "The Christian Way of Life."

Miss Royden, said to be the only woman who has filled the pulpit of the City Temple of London, was at one time an extension lecturer at Oxford University. She is the daughter of Sir Thomas Royden, formerly Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Miss Royden studied at Cheltenham under Miss Dorothy Beale, one of the pioneers of higher education for women, and at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Other speakers from abroad will be Miss Anne Lamb, an Anglo-Indian of Calcutta, and Countess Helene Goblet de Alviella of Brussels, Belgium, who will discuss "The Business of Peace Between Nations." The same topic will be treated by the first woman judge of a court of common pleas in the United States, Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland. "The Business of Peace" will also be discussed as between races by Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans and Mrs. Luke G. Johnson of Atlanta and "in our workaday life," by a community specialist, Edward C. Lindeman of Greensboro, N. C., professor of sociology in the North Carolina College for Women.

Within the national convention are three groups which will hold sectional meetings, the national student assembly, the industrial assembly, and the world service council. The industrial assembly will discuss unemployment and religion.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN  
START ON SECOND LEG

LISBON, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Portuguese aviators who are attempting a flight to Brazil in a hydroplane, left Gando Bay, Capary Islands, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, for the Cape Verde Islands, on the second leg of their journey. It was announced in an official telegram received from the Canaries this afternoon.

PRESIDENT NAMES  
LABOR BOARD MEN

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Harding sent to the Senate today the re-nomination of the following members of the Railroad Labor Board: A. O. Wharton of Missouri, representing the Labor group; J. H. Elliot of Texas of the management group, and G. Wallace W. Hanger of the District of Columbia the public group.

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## MR. LASKER WOULD SELL WOODEN FLEET FOR JUNK

Shipping Board Chairman Vigorously Supports President's  
Subsidy Proposal Before Congressional Committee

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Opening guns in President Harding's determined fight for a privately-owned American merchant marine were fired on Capitol Hill today by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Appearing as star witness in defense of the Administration's ship-subsidy bill, Mr. Lasker delivered an earnest appeal in its behalf before the joint congressional committee on commerce and merchant marine.

The shipping chairman told an unblinking frank story of the colossal and costly failure of Uncle Sam as a ship operator. At present it represents a loss of \$4,000,000 a month. Mr. Lasker declared that unless the Government gets out of the shipping business completely and promptly, "America as a nation will be bankrupt." In the name of the President, the Shipping Board executive again hurled defiance to foes of a subsidy. He demanded, as Mr. Harding did when he presented the project to Congress, that opponents either support the subsidy or present something better.

Mr. Lasker did not mince words in dealing with the outstanding fiasco of America's governmental shipping adventure—the wooden-ship tragedy. He dubbed the construction of wooden ships "a monumental folly." The hundreds of them now in federal possession, he said, are utterly worthless and can hardly be given away. Referring to Philip S. Pendleton of New York as "the Babe Ruth of the wooden-ship operating business," Mr. Lasker said even that expert "batting average" proved to be lamentably low when he experimented with some of the Government's wooden hulks. Mr. Lasker explained that his plan is to dismantle the wooden fleet and sell it for junk.

**Committee Impressed**  
The congressional committee men found the shipping chairman, under cross-examination, as picturesque though not as explosive a witness as his fellow Chicagoan, Charles G. Dawes.

For 2½ hours without cessation Mr. Lasker read to the joint committee, of which Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, author of the 1920 Merchant Marine Law, is chairman, a prepared statement reviewing the entire shipping situation. It was a statesmanlike presentation punctuated with courageous admissions of failure and asking boldly for the only feasible measures of preventing failure from becoming disaster. The committee, both senators and representatives, were unmistakably impressed with Mr. Lasker's argument. Cross-examination to which he was subjected throughout the entire afternoon, devoted for the most part to elucidation of his "set" remarks. Democratic members of the House Committee, mainly Representatives Hardy and Briggs of Texas—Mr. Lasker's native State—led in his interrogation. Some of their inquiries were along the line of ascertaining whether there might not be hope for Government ownership and operation of ships under better conditions. "Not even under the best of conditions," Mr. Lasker retorted, "would results be anything but rotten."

The shipping chairman voiced the belief that America's "potency" at sea in future depends on Congressional action with regard to the subsidy bill. The issue, he declared, is not merely that of a subsidy. Of immediate urgency is the disposition of the nation's vast war-built merchant fleet and the cutting of the annual loss of roughly \$50,000,000. Its operation is now netting a loss. The Lasker proposal is to sell the ships as soon as possible "at world prices"; to take the Government out of the shipping industry; to encourage by every constitutional and practicable method the fostering of "privately-conducted oceanic and coastal line navigation, and otherwise to aid the American merchant flag in regaining its one-time preeminence on the high seas."

**Naval Reserve Feature**  
A proposal submitted by Mr. Lasker, which excited lively attention was the scheme to create a "merchant marine naval reserve" of officers and men, ready for service in the emergency of war. He suggested the personnel of such a reserve should consist of 30,000 men and 5000 officers. It would be of invaluable service to the Nation in the conduct of troop transport and the other auxiliary utilities the United States would require at sea if once more she should find herself immersed in an international conflict. On the subject of garnering for American shipowners some of the rich profits which hitherto have accrued to foreign shipping lines Mr. Lasker was eloquent and forceful. The Shipping Board proposes that the American immigration authorities shall enact legislation designed to insure for American flag passenger ships at least 50 per cent of the immigration arriving in this country.

"Had such a provision been enacted during that pre-war period when immigration was at its height—1,200,000 per annum," said Mr. Lasker, "and had only half of that number of immigrants come in American-flag ships, the Shipping Board believes that instead of having only 15 passenger ships under the American flag in 1914, in the North Atlantic at least we would have had as many passenger ships of the third class type as any nation in the world. Great Britain not excepted."

**Not Haphazard Project**  
The Shipping Board chief waxed vehement when he told of the non-chance of the United States Government officials toward American-flag ships.

"It is proposed henceforward," he declared, "that all Government agents from whatever department who travel

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN WANT EQUAL PAY

Discriminations Charged in College Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 4.—The discriminations against women teachers in colleges and universities, the causes and possible remedies, are being investigated by a committee of men and women college professors acting for the American Association of University Professors.

Preliminary survey of 176 institutions has revealed the fact that no professorship of the first class has been given to any woman in college for men only, while 131 such professorships, or 45 per cent of the total, in colleges for women only are filled by men. Of the professorships of all ranks in colleges for women only, men hold 198, or 32 per cent, while in colleges for men only, women have only two professorships of any rank out of a total number of 5000, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the case of colleges and universities of the country, where 31 per cent of the students are women, women hold 190 out of a total of 4760, or exactly 4 per cent of the full professorships, 7.3 per cent of all professorships, and 23.5 per cent of the instructorships.

Of these women, 73 per cent in the women's colleges and 93 per cent in the coeducational institutions receive equal pay with men professors. Those who are given less salary and lower rank than men have a difference in salary ranging from 10 to 50 per cent with an average of 18 per cent.

The committee had much difficulty in arriving at the exact situation in some of the colleges. An executive wrote, "I have tried to make no distinction, but have not escaped the law of supply and demand."

The committee states: "It is very generally reported as true that in those institutions in which equal pay for equal rank is given women the promotion of women is much slower, even when they do equally as good work as the men."

Some colleges reported \$4000 as the standard salary for men professors and \$3000 for women professors. One college was justified by its president for paying \$2500 to women and \$4000 to men for the same work on the ground that "men have families to support."

The committee of the American Association of University Professors in making the preliminary statement of its findings and announcing that a detailed statistical report will follow, says in part: "Your committee cannot admit the justice of requiring women who teach in college faculties to pay out of their salaries, in effect, so disproportionate a part of the cost of supplying the admitted need of retaining men in college teaching."

"If it be a social need that men should teach in college faculties, then it would seem that society should foot the bill and distribute the burden evenly instead of, in effect, taking it out of the budget of the college faculty women. Likewise, it seems unjust to ask these faculty women, in effect, to support so largely out of their justly earned salaries the wives and children of their male colleagues. It should, furthermore, be recognized that many of these unmarried faculty women support dependent relatives."

With regard to the separation of the law of supply and demand, your committee would call attention to the fact that the moral sense of the nations and of nearly all states refuses to allow the labor of even illiterate craftsmen and ditch-diggers to be regarded as a commodity to be bartered hither and yon by the unhampered operation of the so-called law of supply and demand."

**ARGENTINE MINISTER RESIGNS**  
BUENOS AIRES, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—The resignation of Thomas A. Le Breton, Argentine minister to the United States, was announced today. He was a Senatorial candidate in the national elections, held last Sunday. He ran on the radical ticket, as a nominee from Buenos Aires.

It is an open secret that one of the underlying causes of the shake-up in the internal revenue division of the Treasury Department is the business world's dissatisfaction with conduct of income-tax cases. Washington dispatches of six months ago reflected the concern with which Republican Party managers viewed the situation. Complaints were piling up that the confusion outwitted anything experienced under the Democratic administration. Business men and corporations usually catalogued as "old reliables" for campaign-fund purposes frankly declared that unless efficiency supplanted disorganization in the income-tax division they could not be counted on for contributions. Rights, not favors, were demanded. The G. O. P. leaders were told. Procrastination and happy-go-lucky methods were alleged to be in vogue that would not be tolerated in any well-ordered commercial establishment. There is reason to believe that Republican chieftains, realizing the urgency of effective reforms in view of the 1922 elections, have brought the necessary pressure to bear in the right direction.

Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, showed today that a man can remain seated at a prosaic congressional hearing, read from manuscript for 2½ hours and still be impressive. Mr. Lasker was more than impressive. He was eloquent. A stammer-room-only audience did him the honor of remaining throughout his recital of the Shipping Board's woes and hopes. Admiral William S. Benson, formerly chairman of the board; George E. Chamberlain, formerly United States Senator from Oregon and now a shipping commissioner; T. V. O'Connor, the Labor member of the board and its vice-chairman; and Meyer Lasker of California, the other Pacific coast commis-

sioner, were among those on hand to support Mr. Lasker. "General" Coxey was an interested attendant. The Senate Commerce Committee room where the hearings are taking place, is directly opposite the principal entrance to the public galleries of the Senate. In accordance with the rules the committee room doors are flung wide open, typifying literally the statutory idea of publicity. Having learned to think and talk internationally to an unwanted degree since the Washington Conference, the Capitol showed great interest in Mr. Lloyd George's Genoa speech in the House of Commons. It was read with particular interest at the State House, though comment was strictly withheld. One passage in the British Premier's utterance strikes home with President Harding. That is Mr. Lloyd George's strong endorsement of the fundamental concept of the Conference as the new and potent idea in international diplomacy. He almost paraphrases views on that subject frequently expressed by the President.

Radiophone users Thursday evening of this week can listen in on a "Fort McHenry program" to be broadcast from the Anacostia-Washington high-power naval station. The instigator of the program is Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland, and its purpose is to popularize the Frague bill for a national park in honor of the composer of the national anthem. "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be played by the United States Marine Band and receiving apparatus anywhere in the United States will be able to pick it up. Senator France will follow with a short address in which he will tell the story of the old Baltimore Fort and how its flag, after the British bombardment of September, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key

## CANADA CONSIDERS NEW WHEAT BOARD

Question of Marketing Crop of  
1922 Before Agricultural  
Committee of House

OTTAWA, April 5 (Special).—The standing committee of the House of Commons provided the chief interest in Parliament yesterday. The chief among these in point of importance are the Railway Committee and the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. The first is presided over by Frank Cahill of Pontiac and the second by Fred Kay of Mississauga, and to the latter has been deputed the important task of inquiring into the feasibility and desirability of reestablishing the Wheat Board for the marketing of the 1922 crop, as demanded by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The Railway Committee debated with considerable heat the question of granting extensions of certain charters held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the construction of lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Considerable progress was reported by both, and the discussions in each were of more than ordinary interest and significance.

The reference of the House of Commons to the Agricultural Committee at the outset included only the question of the establishment of a compulsory wheat board, such as is asked for by the Council of Agriculture, and such as was in force until 1919. By a vote of 34 to 13, however, and in the face of strong opposition from Progressive members of the committee, the reference was extended to cover the various suggested methods of marketing grain, including voluntary pooling, and the farmers' own cooperative method.

**Objected to Widening Scope**  
Mr. Warner, member for Strathcona, declared in objecting to the widening of the scope of the committee, that there was but one matter of interest, namely that of the compulsory board.

Mr. Johnson of Moosejaw took a similar view. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, demurred, however, declaring that the committee could not take the ground logically that there was only one solution to the problem. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver upheld the latter view, and on the vote being taken this view prevailed.

Of probably greater importance was the decision of the committee, at the instigation of A. R. MacMaster of Bromo, to submit a stated case to the Supreme Court of Canada as to the legality under the Constitution of the creation of a Wheat Board. The original board was created under the War Measures Act, and in the premises accepted the cooperation of the Grain Exchange, and was able to enlist the help of all the marketing machinery possessed by the latter body.

Now that the war is over and the War Measures Act is a dead letter, the proposal for the revival of the board by legislative means have been met with the threat that the validity of such revival, if undertaken, will be tested by the Grain Exchange and kindred interests in the courts. The decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Dominion Board of Commerce case, which held that it was not in the jurisdiction of the federal Government to legislate for the regulation of business, lends strength to this threat.

**Grain Exchange Cooperation**  
In addition, it is hinted that, even if a board is appointed and declared valid the grain exchange will no longer offer its cooperation.

At the outset yesterday morning, Mr. MacMaster stated that the law officers of the House of Commons be consulted as to the legality of the proposed legislation.

T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, while expressing respect for these officers, preferred that the stated case should go direct to the Supreme Court. The case, he declared, could be taken up concurrently with the discussions of the committee. While several of the Progressives stressed the need of haste, declaring that unless better marketing facilities were assured before seeding started a smaller area would be sowed, the proposal carried.

The Canadian Pacific charter extensions formed the bone of contention in the Railway committee. Many of the members of that committee are new to parliamentary work. These, however, particularly the Progressive members, could not see why the Canadian Pacific, in the matter especially of charters which had already been several times extended, should not be forced to commence and complete operations within a less space of time than is provided for in the usual bill of extension, namely two and five years, respectively.

## BRITAIN CONCURS IN RHINE CLAIMS

LONDON, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—Acceptance by the British Government of the equity of the American views pertaining to the maintenance costs of the American Army of Occupation, has been informally conveyed to the American Government.

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## UNVEIL STATUE TO NEGRO LEADER

Many Meet in Tuskegee to Honor  
Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6.—Transportation means ranging from special cars to muleback were utilized to bring to Tuskegee today a steady stream of white persons and Negroes to attend the unveiling of a statue of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Special cars brought parties from New York, Washington, Chicago, Atlanta and New Orleans, and the countryside rallied on horseback, muleback, afoot and in automobiles, and in every other kind of vehicle.

The unveiling was set for the afternoon, with Dr. Wallace Buttrick, president of the General Education Board; Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago, and Josephus Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy, as speakers.

A letter from President Harding, praising the work of Booker T. Washington, was made public today. In it the President said: "I think there will be little divergence from the opinion that Booker T. Washington was one of the most useful Americans of his time, and that the work he inaugurated and so long directed is already demonstrating the wisdom of his attitude toward one of the great public questions of the Nation. My own views on this subject are in no small part the result of my observation of Dr. Washington's work and its results."

"I have long felt that Booker T. Washington had visioned the right way to deal with our national problem of races, in a manner most likely to produce the best effects from the standpoint of the entire Nation and of all elements of its people. I am glad of the occasion thus to signify my very high esteem for a great leader."

## FOREIGN TRADE TO BE DISCUSSED

Convention to Be Held in May  
in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Ways of developing foreign markets for American goods and setting idle industrial plants to work and ships in motion are among the subjects for discussion at the national foreign trade convention to be held here May 10, 11 and 12. Between 4000 and 5000 delegates, representing the industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial and shipping interests of the nation, are expected to attend. Many of the government's foreign trade advisers, some of whom will come from their posts abroad, are on the program for addresses.

"Greater Prosperity Through Greater Foreign Trade" was the slogan sounded by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in issuing the call for the convention, while "Financing and Expanding Foreign Trade" was announced as the basic theme for the meeting.

One of the big problems to be discussed, it was stated, is how to sell abroad the estimated 20 per cent surplus of American production over domestic consumption. This, it was asserted, spells the difference between prosperity for the American farmer, manufacturer, shipper and worker and business stagnation and unemployment.

One of the general sessions will be devoted to questions relating to taxation and currency. The subjects will include "The Effect of High Taxation on the Exchanges," "The Factor of Depreciated Currency in Competition and Why We Must Have Foreign Trade."

Shipping questions will be taken up at another general session under the heads of "The Merchant Marine," "Land Waterways as Developers of Traffic," "Shipbuilding Prospects," and "Factors in Rate Fixing in Marine Insurance."

Topics covering nearly every phase and angle of foreign trade from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, the shipper, the banker, and the exporter and importer will be taken up at the group meetings.

**WALSH RESOLUTION ADOPTED**  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of Senator Walsh (D.), Massachusetts, asking the War and Navy departments whether it is desirable to establish aeronautical branches at West Point and Annapolis academies.

## WOULD LINK WATER AND RAIL CARRIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A plan to combine railway and water transportation directly under the joint control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board was put forward today by Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, during the course of joint hearings on the merchant marine bill by the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine Committee. Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, who appeared in favor of the bill, voiced approval of the plan and declared his belief that the only solution for America's transportation problem lay along the lines proposed.

Senator Jones, in outlining the plan, emphasized the necessity for cooperation between the two bodies controlling rail and water transportation, instead of working at cross purposes as at present. He admitted that joint control by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board would necessitate legislation altering the Transportation Act and the Interstate Commerce Act.

In discussing the present unstable situation of American shipping, Mr. Lasker told the committee that American vessels were being driven from the high seas by the fierce competition of foreign interests and that it was "up to" the railroads to do their part in aiding them. Agreements between American roads and foreign shipping must be abrogated, he said, to give American ships a fair chance to compete with foreign vessels.

## PROGRESS IS SHOWN IN VEHICULAR TUNNEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—Following the breaking of ground last Friday at the site for the entrance of the vehicular tunnel between here and Jersey City, work is progressing rapidly on the first unit of the \$19,000,000 project. The present work consists in the construction of a temporary powerhouse to supply 30,000 cubic feet of compressed air per minute to the "sand-bogs," or tunnel drivers.

Within the next few months the shields which are to push the tunnel through the river silt will be on the ground and the work of "running" the tube will be started. The first ground was broken opposite Pier 35, North River, now occupied by the Savannah Line. It is understood that the pier will be condemned when the tunnel construction gets under way.

Although the start of operations in New Jersey was expected to begin this week, the work may be delayed by the refusal of the Jersey City commission to pass the necessary ordinances for vacating streets.

According to representatives here of the Radio Corporation of America and the Independent Wireless Telegraph Company, the new stations are necessary. With them installed, it was said, the position of every ship within a radius of 1000 or 1500 miles off the American coast can be definitely checked each day.

## WAR CONTRACT AUDIT EXTENSION IS URGED

WASHINGTON, April 5.—War contracts audited by the War Department to date show approximately \$45,000,000 due the Government, it was disclosed today at hearings on the military bill before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Of this sum, it was stated, more than \$26,000,000 is "in process of collection" and about \$4,000,000 is in claims against contractors which have been turned over to the Department of Justice for legal action.

Asking for an adequate force for the further examination of the contracts, Brigadier-General Lord, chief of the department's finance section, told the committee that the auditing must be completed in five years if worthwhile results are to be obtained.

## SHOE WORKERS TO START PLANT

Cooperative Movement Initiated  
Among Citizens of Plaistow

PLAISTOW, N. H., April 4 (Special Correspondence).—At a meeting of citizens a committee of five, with Dr. E. A. Landman as chairman, was appointed to perfect details in regard to the establishment of a cooperative shoe manufacturing plant in this town. The plant will be non-union and will employ only American labor. For a long time representative citizens have been interested in furthering the business interests of the town by adding some large manufacturing plants that would provide employment for home labor that under normal conditions finds employment in Haverhill.

A census of the town and vicinity shows that there are more than 500 shoeworkers, mostly in the skilled class. A location beside the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad, in the center of the town, has been selected as the logical site for the plant.

Many of the shoeworkers who are residents of the town and work outside are enthusiastic over the project, and are behind the movement, maintaining that if home labor can be utilized at home it will result in the saving of traveling expenses, the cost of lunches and incidentals, labor could work at considerably lower wages than are paid in city factories.

Sprinkled through New Hampshire towns are manufacturing establishments that in the face of hard times have been enjoying a steady business.

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McCreery Permanent Hair Wave.  
(Third Floor)



UNIVERSITY WOMEN  
IN CONVENTIONGreater Academic Freedom  
Among Subjects to Be Dis-  
cussed at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5 (Special).—The first annual convention of the American Association of University Women convened here this morning with more than 300 women present at the opening business session. Of that number 250 arrived today. It is expected the final registration will exceed 400.

Morning business was devoted to passing on credentials. J. C. Jones, president of the University of Missouri, spoke at an informal noon luncheon. The universities of Missouri, Kansas and Chicago are leading in the numbers representing them.

A discussion of university laws and means of obtaining the cooperation of boards of trustees in support of greater academic freedom, which is scheduled on the convention program, indicates the convention will follow a liberal trend.

Among prominent women participating are Ada L. Comstock, dean of Smith College; Signorina L. P. De-Castellvecchio, professor of Italian in the University of Birmingham, England; Mrs. William M. Wheeler, Boston; Dr. Lucy Stebbins of California; Miss Helen Wynn of China, who is a student in the University of Michigan; Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, and Mrs. M. Shafroth of Denver. A campaign for increasing the membership of the association will be proposed.

Tomorrow will be devoted to inspection of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Delegates and visitors will be conducted through laboratory rooms, libraries and classrooms, so that eastern visitors may better appreciate the advancement of the western university. A pilgrimage will be made to Mt. Oread, from which the vast prairie lands of Kansas may be seen. Chancellor E. H. Lindley will receive the visitors. They will be entertained in the university commons, where an open forum for the discussion of university needs will be held.

The third day of the convention will be devoted to addresses and round table conferences on important university problems. A conference of alumni trustees will discuss the relations of trustees to university faculties and the advisability of admitting faculty representatives to board membership. Mrs. Paul Achilles, of Barnard College, will preside at a conference of affiliated alumnae associations, at which the question of promoting higher tuition, with money allowances to university graduates, will be discussed. A similar discussion is scheduled for a conference of deans and college professors.

DR. MASON TO SEEK  
TAYRONAS RELICSChicago Man Will Investigate  
Temples of Extinct Race

CHICAGO, March 29 (Special Correspondence).—The lost temples and villages of an extinct race of Indians who ruled part of Central America centuries before the Spanish conquest are the objective of Dr. J. Alden Mason, archaeologist of the Field Museum of Natural History who leaves Chicago April 10 for Colombia. Dr. Mason is going alone into an isolated group of the Andes Mountains. These peaks have never been visited by white men, but relics brought down from them by Indian hunters show, according to Dr. Mason, that the upper plateaus of the range were the home of the Tayronas, a tribe now extinct.

"This race was of the Maya family," said Dr. Mason today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "These Mayas were of the highest intelligence of any native race in America. Their architectural remains, sculpture, inscriptions, pottery, metal ornaments and other relics show one of the most interesting states of culture of any extinct people. We are just beginning to fill up the gaps in our knowledge of them. It is possible that in the high levels of this solitary group of Andes peaks discoveries of the greatest value may be made."

"While he did not think it probable that the unexplored Colombian ranges would contain mighty temples and colossal statues rivaling the marvels of Chichen-Itza, Dr. Mason said he planned to spend a year at least in the mountains and might remain five years. Gold ornaments, he said, he was practically certain to find in considerable quantity. Climatic conditions make it impossible that any destructible remains should be found.

A recording phonograph is part of Dr. Mason's equipment. He intends to make complete language and music records of the present Indian dwellers in the region, as well as photographic records.

IOWA FARM LAND  
PRODUCE LAUDEDBanker Says Mississippi Soil,  
Though Richer, Is Not so Fertile

JACKSON, Miss., April 2 (Special Correspondence).—Admiring that Mississippi has a great advantage over Iowa in soil and climate and has land that is just as good or better than Iowa possesses—both being distinctly agricultural states—George R. James, of Memphis, Tenn., banker, wholesale merchant and manufacturer, in the course of an address before a large audience of farmers and business men here, asked why, so far as the farmers were concerned, Iowa was one of the richest and Mississippi one of the poorest of the agricultural states. Mr. James, who has many thousands of dollars invested in Mississippi and who is one of the State's best friends, declared that he had traveled all over

both states and knew conditions to be as he had outlined them.

Mr. James asserted that he had found that the average yield of corn in Mississippi is 15 bushels per acre, while in Iowa it is 25 bushels. And yet, he said, the 6000 corn club boys in Mississippi last year averaged 55 bushels per acre. He said he had also found that one of the greatest corn raisers in Illinois had thought he was doing something wonderful in getting 100 bushels per acre, when the records showed that a number of the corn club boys of Mississippi had made more than 100 bushels per acre last year, and that some of them, one at least, had harvested 235 bushels of corn from one acre—his one acre having been prepared, planted and cultivated under rules laid down by his county farm demonstrator.

Mr. James then gave the reason, as he saw it, for the greater average yield in Iowa than in Mississippi. He said that in Iowa the farm lands are enriched year by year by the decay of the cattle and the cattle industry, while the Mississippi farms are robbed of their fertility year after year under the old all-cotton system, and he summed up his argument in the statement that "the Iowa farmers farm for profit, while the Mississippi farmers farm for credit." That, he said, was the reason a great Chicago banker had given him for not lending money in Mississippi.

PRODUCING POWER  
ON QUEBEC RIVERSLast Year 90,000 Horsepower  
Was Installed in the Province

MONTREAL, March 29 (Special Correspondence).—In a report issued by the Dominion Water Power Branch it is pointed out that the activities of the Hydraulic Service of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests and of the Quebec Streams Commission, acting for the Provincial Government, have proved a very real incentive to the increased utilization of the water power resources of the Province of Quebec. Most beneficial work has been done by the Streams Commission in the actual creation of storage reservoirs in several of the principal watersheds. This work has not only proved of great value to the companies developing power on the various rivers so regulated, but has also added considerably to the provincial revenues, in that the cost is ultimately met by the companies benefited.

Recent operations of the commission have included the letting of a contract for a storage dam on the Savana River, a tributary of the St. Anne de Beupré. This will provide additional water for the operation of a power company's development at St. Perol. Considerable activity took place in water power installation during 1921 throughout the Province. At Cedars a power company had under way the additions of two new units of 10,800 horsepower each, bringing their total installation to 151,300 horsepower.

This company is also constructing a new transmission line of steel-cored aluminum cable strung on steel poles, to Montreal, a distance of about 30 miles. At Shawinigan Falls a power company was preparing to install a new unit in a No. 2 station of 42,000 horsepower. At Grand Mére, additional turbine equipment was installed by a power company to the extent of 42,000 horsepower. The City of Sherbrooke has reconstructed its hydroelectric plant at Weedon, on the St. Francis River, by increasing the head four feet and adding a new 1700 horsepower unit, bringing the total installation to 4650 horsepower. At Nicolet Falls, on the Nicolet River, a lumber company placed in operation a new installation of 1630 horsepower. A textile company replaced its old turbines at Magog by a new installation of 3000 horsepower. At St. Raphael, on the Rivière du Sud, a power company placed in operation a new hydro-electric installation of 3600 horsepower. A lumber company completed its hydro-electric development at Chute aux Galets, on the Shipshaw River, of 17,600 horsepower, the power to be transmitted for use in pulp and paper mills at Kenogami and Jonquière. The development completed in the Province of Quebec during 1921 totaled 42,000 horse power in process of installation.

SHOE INDUSTRY  
GAINS ARE SHOWN

BROCKTON, Mass., April 5.—Bank reports of pay-roll cash distributed in 20 representative factories in the shoe industry of Brockton show a gain of more than \$500,000 in the first three months of 1922 as compared with the first three months of 1921, and that this year the first three months show a half million behind the pay-roll distribution in the first three months of 1920, before the industrial depression appeared.

Three months 1922, \$2,403,986.89; in 1921, \$1,933,989.47; in 1920, \$2,321,427.13. The 1922 figures include two weeks of the 10 per cent wage cut.

DRY ENFORCEMENT  
MEASURE REPORTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (Special).—Senator Arthur A. Sherman, as chairman of the special legislation committee, reported a prohibition enforcement measure today. It is a substitute for the original measure and is declared to "have teeth in it." The committee recommends its passage by the Assembly. The bill places the enforcement of prohibition in the hands of the police of the various cities. It provides for the establishment of a special constabulary as provided for in other measures.

SETTLEMENT OFFER ACCEPTED  
CHICAGO, April 5.—Local creditors of the bankrupt firm of Kardos & Burke, a New York brokerage house, have agreed last night to accept the company's offer of payment on their claims in three years. They agree to accept 10 per cent cash, 10 per cent at the end of each of three six-month periods, and 20 per cent at the end of each of three additional six-month periods.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES  
PETITION NATIONSAsk Soviets Be Not Admitted  
to Genoa Conference

By Special Cable  
WIESBADEN, April 3 (Delayed in transmission).—An important meeting of Russian refugees residing abroad was held recently in Wiesbaden when all the various sections of the Russian people were represented, the Constitutional Democrats forming a majority. Mr. Kaminka, a trader and a former member of the Duma, presided.

The main question discussed was the so-called government's participation in the approaching Genoa conference. The discussion was conducted with great liveliness and a speech by Mr. Margulies, an engineer, was received with general approval. Mr. Margulies, having stigmatized the Bolshevik activities, proceeded to show by first-hand evidence that an economic catastrophe was prevailing throughout Russia, which was due to the Bolshevik régime.

The figures quoted were obtained from the more recent Bolshevik publications and revealed the futility of ever hoping to regain prosperity in Russia by the nations resuming relations with Russia. The conclusion of the speech was a resolution unanimously passed: "That Russian refugees residing abroad should appeal to the representatives of the combined governments assembled at the Genoa conference by drawing their attention to the fact that the so-called Soviet Government was never elected by the common consent of the Russian people, and that it is now maintaining itself in power by sheer terrorization. And so the assembly of Russians at Wiesbaden fervently hope these usurpers will be denied admittance to the said conference."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the views or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## The Basis of Production

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A curious situation is brought strikingly to light in the symposium, printed in Wednesday's Monitor, on Mr. Forster's plan for holding back industry. Both Mr. Edward A. Filene and Professor Carver deplore the lessening of productive effort at a time when the losses due to the war need to be replaced by increased production, and they therefore look askance at the reduction in working hours proposed by the Government. And yet they both doubtless realize that with involuntary unemployment as widespread as it is today, it is not scarcity of workmen or of working hours that limits production. Neither, on the other hand, do manufacturers and other employers hold back industry. The bitterest complaints against the present business stagnation come from them.

It is indeed a curious picture. Workmen idle and anxious for an opportunity to earn a living; machinery makers eager to supply tools in almost infinite variety for the carrying on of the business of erecting factories and shops; manufacturers, desperately wanting to produce, and the world, on account of war losses, unusually in need of the wealth industry could, if it were allowed, produce. Here we have the laborer, the manufacturer, and the world, all factors of production are ready to go, except one.

The source of all materials of production is the earth. Even the bankers, the merchants, and the business men use its surface; in fact, the most valuable portions of the land are devoted to their use. It is a fact to assert that industry will not renew production at normal rate until the price at which vacant land is held drops materially.

Can we hasten this by taking thought? On the first page of the same issue of the Monitor Governor Cox is quoted as having said in his message to the Legislature: "The burdens imposed upon enterprise by local taxation are generally recognized, but the means of relief is in doubt." He need not have limited it to "local" taxation. All taxation except that laid on the value of more land is a burden on industry and a check to enterprise.

On the last page of the same Monitor, your third editorial tells how effective, in promoting erection of residential buildings, has been the New York exemption of new dwellings from taxation. Pennsylvania has exempted machinery for many years, with similar effect.

There needs only to be added that increased taxation of land value encourages its coming into the market for use, and tends to deflate its price. The way out is then clear. The proposed recess committee of the Legislature to study taxation in relation to its burden on industry will have a remarkable opportunity.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN R. NICHOLS.  
31 Glen Road, Wellesley Farms, Mass., March 30, 1922.

## Taxation and Land Monopoly

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Were the genus land speculator given to introspection, he might find that the gentle irony of the article, "Protecting the Vacant Lot Industry," in yesterday's issue of your paper would be productive of an awakening among their ranks to the wholly pernicious nature of land monopoly—both individually and collectively. Let us hope it will aid in the awakening of its victims—the industrious.

Of all the methods by which "the honey in the thistle," vide Carlyle, is surreptitiously extracted from the industrious, land monopoly calls for the exercise of the least mental effort. In all other forms monopoly is associated with and is dependent upon production to yield results. Not so with land monopoly. It stands at the crossroads and levies its toll before it will permit production to begin.

No matter what the "good thing"

may be—food, fuel, clothing, shelter, etc.—there can be no increase in price unless the article is first produced. However inordinate greed may be it cannot collect its toll unless the consumer gets the goods he needs. By the impost large or small the consumer's needs are met even though at an unfair price. Not so with the land monopolist. He gives up no useful thing in exchange for the tribute he levies.

To engage in the monopolization of an article in daily use, the keener mental action is often required. Innumerable factors—production at home and abroad, the general trend of business, wars and rumors of wars, etc.—have to be taken into account. A miscalculation on any one factor may involve disaster to the speculator. A parallel disaster to the land speculator would be for all the inhabitants of the city or the town to move elsewhere. In doing this they would carry the land values with them. Query: As no one would question their right to these land values, were they to move away, why do they not belong to them where they are without such migration? As for the owner of the land left behind, he would probably find it difficult to even give him his land away.

Of course this negation of value would not attach to any of the good things which were left behind at the time of migration. All that the owners would need to do would be to haul them to the new location and they would be worth as much as at the place from whence they were removed.

No wide survey is asked of the land speculator. In fact it is safe to say that in the majority of cases no real mental effort is put forth. The typical land speculator is essentially a "standpater." He may be blissfully ignorant of the causes operating to produce his "unearned increment"; he may be aged and physically incapacitated; he may be a new-born infant remote from the land monopolized; he may be totally ignorant both of the existence of the land and of its legal title thereto, and yet be a very effective land speculator, gathering in a harvest of good things from those who produce them. The "avocation" of land ownership requires no faculties.

Every square foot of city land; every acre of farm, mineral, timber or oil land; every foot of available waterfront, which the owner is not putting to the highest use—even though his other land holdings are fully utilized—helps to buttress land monopoly everywhere. In the vacant lots of New York City, Atlanta, or Minneapolis; an undeveloped mineral deposit in Pennsylvania, Illinois or Montana; an acre of timber in Maine, Louisiana, or Oregon, aids every other similar land monopoly.

To take full or nearly all the rental value of land in taxation is the only way by which unused land can be brought into use. To do this is to solve the unemployment problem. To do this is to bring down the cost of all necessities of life, as increased production would mean more competition to produce the same goods at lower prices, with its attendant reduction of monopoly prices.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT BAKER  
325 E. Twenty-First St., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28, 1922.

## Aids to Agriculture

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I have the privilege of correcting through the columns of your paper certain statements made by Mr. Walter B. Farmer of Hampton Falls, N. H., at the Boston City Club last Thursday evening concerning the attitude of bankers and business men of Massachusetts toward its farming industry. Mr. Farmer severely criticized the attitude of the State for their lack of interest in building up the agriculture of the Commonwealth. Mr. Farmer is not informed concerning all the facts. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries, as well as individual business men and bankers, are doing everything in their power to assist the Massachusetts farmer, realizing as they do that the raising of greater quantities of food near at hand will be one of the important factors in the future industrial prosperity of the east.

Governor Cox, through his messages and elsewhere, has called attention time and time again to the importance of building up Massachusetts agriculture and has assisted in this direction in many ways. The Massachusetts Legislature is aware of this serious problem and has passed laws, where possible, to be of assistance.

There is a closer working together of farmers, business men and state authorities than ever before in this Commonwealth. The interest in agriculture was evidenced by an audience of over 1000 men at the Boston City Club, Thursday night, to hear Congressman Anderson discuss agricultural conditions in the country. The interest in agricultural matters on the part of bankers and business men of New Hampshire can be more than matched by the interest of the same groups in this State.

I might add that we have received cordial support from Massachusetts senators and congressmen in Washington in the agricultural program which we have been trying to carry out in this State.

Sincerely yours,  
ARTHUR W. GILBERT,  
Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, April 1, 1922.

## Arbor Day an Institution

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We want to thank you very much for that editorial you had on "The New Significance of Arbor Day." We appreciate it very much and want to congratulate you for your constructive turn you gave to it. This editorial plan of ours to interest everybody in first a tree and then in trees will surely bear fruit soon with the cooperation of such newspapers as yours. It is certainly a fine thing when publications of your character can find time and space for these subjects.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK,  
President American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., March 31.

STATE INCOME TAX  
REJECTION BLAMEDNew Hampshire Board Tells  
Manufacturers Taxpayers Are  
Getting Effect of Their Action

CONCORD, N. H., April 5 (Special).—That taxpayers in New Hampshire are getting the effect of the rejection of the constitutional amendment for an income tax, in the present revaluation of the State, is the opinion of the State Tax Commission in its reply to the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association.

"Having made all the effort we can to enforce the tax laws," the commission states, "one of two things will happen. Either intangible property (notes and bonds) will be returned for taxation or the people of New Hampshire will be convinced that some change, legislative or constitutional, or both, is necessary in order to derive any financial benefits of any consequence from the taxation of this class of property."

At present bonds and money at interest are taxed on the principal amount at the regular rate of taxation which in many localities is between 3 and 4 per cent. This tax is confiscatory because it is equivalent to more than one-half of the income of the bonds in the case of 4 per cent bonds, as much as 75 or 100 per cent of the income. Efforts to abolish this direct tax and substitute a state income tax were rejected by popular referendum in 1920 and again in 1921. Now the taxpayers are avoiding the payment of the tax by investing their money in the last of March in tax exempt securities so that on April 1 they could make sworn statements of holdings not subject to tax.

On April 1 this year, the demand, on the part of New Hampshire investors, is said to have been so heavy in the Boston markets for short maturities of United States certificates of indebtedness and for bonds of the Victory note issues that dealers were temporarily unable to supply them. The law prohibits the transfer of investments for the purpose of evading taxation but the purchase of United States certificates is not regarded as a violation of this provision because the purchaser usually retains possession until maturity of the certificates.

In reply to the manufacturers and merchants, who have been advised by their manufacturers associations not to fill out and return the inventory blanks of the tax assessors, the state commission says that the inventories are not returned as requested, the duty of the commission will be to compel the personal examination of the affairs of each taxpayer and a record of the inventory by agents of the tax authorities. The commission claims authority to issue summonses to taxpayers to produce their books and papers and that this authority is held in reserve for use in case of delinquents who are unwilling to state their own figures.

The commission claims that it is under the necessity of making a revaluation of all taxable property in the State once in five years, but that such a revaluation was made in 1912 and that one which would ordinarily have been made in 1917 was omitted on account of the war. In the future, however, it will be the policy of the commission to make a revaluation at five-year intervals. The commission says that taxes are increasing on account of local expenditures and that complaints of unequal valuations placed by assessors have been so insistent upon the commission that it is necessary to justify the 100 per cent valuations should be placed upon every form and kind of taxable property in existence in the State.

MORE ECONOMICAL  
USE OF GAS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5.—"It is the duty of the Government to go just as far as it can in assisting our industries and certainly it is the duty of the Department of the Interior, as I understand it, to help you in developing the natural gas industry." A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, told the conservation conference of the Natural Gas Association of America which is meeting here. This conference is being attended by producers and distributors of the mid-continental and eastern fields who have met at the invitation of the United States Bureau of Mines to establish closer relations between the industry and the federal Government in the efforts to promote among the 2,500,000 consumers a more economical use of natural gas.

Mr. Fall promised to the delegates the active support of the Department of the Interior.

CLOTHING WORKERS  
ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—Acceptance of a 10 per cent wage reduction by union workers in the men's clothing industry in Chicago is the feature of a new

The Christian Science  
Benevolent Association  
SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment is now where Christian Scientists can go for rest and recuperation. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to: TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Falmouth Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

agreement signed with the Chicago Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers, according to a statement made public here by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The cut applies to both piece workers and work workers. All manufacturers of men's clothing in Chicago are signatories to the agreement, it was said, and 40,000 workers are affected. The new agreement is for three years, becoming effective May 1.

In addition to the wage cut the following provisions are included in the new agreement: A forty-four-hour week; time and one-half for overtime; preferential union shop; equal division of work during slack season; impartial arbitration machinery, jointly supported by the union and the manufacturers, to adjust grievances and complaints; review cases of discipline and discharge, and to interpret the provisions of the agreement; lockouts and stoppages prohibited.

Ratification of the agreement, it was said, followed several weeks of negotiations, conducted for the union by Sidney Hillman, general president. Following the settlement, the latter left for Rochester to negotiate with clothing manufacturers there for a new agreement to replace the one expiring on June 1.

PUBLICITY DRIVE  
FOR ADVERTISING

CINCINNATI, O., April 5 (Special)

A campaign to make known the value of advertising was outlined at the first quarterly meeting of the National Advertising Commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held yesterday and today. Newspapers, magazines and motion pictures will be utilized.

C. H. McIntosh, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs, told the convention that advertising has raised the American standard of living. Approximately \$1,750,000,000 is spent in America in a year for advertising, he added.

H. J. Buckley outlined arrangements for the national convention in Milwaukee in June.

That other countries are thoroughly aware of the value of advertising is shown in foreign advertising display held in connection with the meeting.

KANSAS CITY ELECTS  
DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Complete unofficial returns today on the city election yesterday gave Frank Cromwell, Democrat, 63,302 votes for Mayor, against 50,636 cast for Matthew A. Foster, Republican.

In Jefferson City the Democrats carried the city by nearly 500 votes. Returns from St. Joseph indicated the election of a Republican mayor.

The Democrats elected mayors in Macon, Butler, Fulton, Carthage and Sedalia.

TENANTS HAVE PLAN  
TO BALK RENT RISES

CHICAGO, April 5.—The tenants' League of Chicago has devised a method for combating rent increases ordered for May 1 by many landlords. The tenants will counter with suits in the municipal court to forestall the increases. If the city court decides against a tenant he will appeal at once to a court of record and it will be two full years before his case will come to trial. Meanwhile his rent will remain unchanged.

TO PROTECT SMALL INVESTOR  
NEW YORK, April 5 (Special).—Supervision of "odd lot" or less than 100-share trading and greater protection of the small investor by a general committee of the New York Stock Exchange will be recommended to the board of governors on April 12 in the report of a special committee which has been studying the situation for nearly a year. It was said in well-informed circles here today.

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St. Louis  
617 N. KINGSHIGHWAY

The children recognize the wrapper. They know the delicious inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

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ASKS 'FAIR CHANCE'  
FOR RAILROADSDaniel Willard Defends Private  
Operation

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Private operation of railroads promises to solve the transportation problem, if the carriers are given "a fair chance," Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, stated today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in continuing his statement begun yesterday in reply to statements of William G. McAdoo, formerly director-general of railroads. Mr. Willard declared nothing had been developed to show that Congress erred in returning the roads to their owners.

"What the railroads need more than anything else at the present time," he asserted, "is an opportunity under the terms of the Transportation Act to work out their problems without unnecessary and burdensome interference that they will successfully surmount their present difficulties if given a fair chance to do so. I am also confident that they will provide the people of this country with adequate transportation at reasonable rates, and lower rates than are to be found for similar service in any other country in the world. This the railroads did do under the faulty scheme of regulation in effect before the war, and how much more should they be able to do so under a better and wiser scheme of regulation now in effect."

CANADIAN AUTHORS  
TO MEET IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA, April 5.—Canadian authors, 200 strong, will assemble here this month for the annual meeting of the Canadian Authors Association, an organization formed in Montreal a year ago. The association now claims a membership of 600 from coast to coast. Writers in both English and French are included in the membership, and the proceedings of the association are conducted in both languages.

One of the tasks undertaken for the coming meeting is to find a suitable English version for the national song "O Canada," the work of a French Canadian poet, Lady Byng, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, is honorary president.

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# Two Authors and Art Connoisseurs Within the Rumanian Legation in Washington

Washington, March 23 (Special Correspondence) RUMANIA, in spite of economic depression and financial straits at home, which have resulted in the curtailing of some of its foreign service as well as in forced reduction of domestic expenditures, maintains a handsome legation in Washington. The house, which has been taken over only since Rumania, with other eastern European countries, began to emerge from the war with new national ambitions, is located in the center of the best residential district in Washington.

About a year ago the Swedish Government bought a house not far away and the charge d'affaires of Austria is a next-door neighbor. Across Sheridan Circle, which faces the Rumanian Legation, the Chinese delegation maintained headquarters in a handsome private mansion during the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, and a little further out Massachusetts Avenue is the Hungarian Legation, even newer than the Rumanian. The Rumanian Minister, is Prince Antoine Bibesco, grandson of a reigning Rumanian Prince, but born and educated in Paris. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1912, having served in London and Petrograd, and is entitled to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of Isabelle the Catholic and of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

## The Princess as Asquith

In 1919 Prince Bibesco married Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of the former Prime Minister of England, Herbert H. Asquith. Mrs. Asquith has recently been visiting her daughter at the Rumanian Legation while she gave her lectures here and in Baltimore. The Bibescos take their place naturally in the diplomatic set and have, in addition, a wide social connection. Formal entertaining must be done, of course, but the Princess, with a good deal of her mother's independence and originality, has a liking for the informal. The Princess Bibesco is not only the charming wife of a diplomat, a delightful hostess, the devoted mother of little girl, Friscilla, but she has brought out a book, "I Have Only Myself to Blame." Up to the time of publication of her book a few months ago, her reputation rested upon her conversation and personal letters. "How natural that she should wish to reach a wider public and base her floating fame on something more permanent than the remembrance of witty talk and of private letters shown to a favored few," one reviewer put it.

The Princess Bibesco is versatile. She turns out a play for amateurs; she passes judgment on art exhibitions; she walks sturdily through the streets for the joy of exercise.

## Art and Drama

The Prince, too, has a literary and artistic side. "This is a play I wrote eight years ago—yes, it was produced in Paris," and the Rumanian Ambassador wrote an inscription on the title page of "Le Talon" and presented it to the writer.

Standing in the drawing room, a large room with windows on three sides, he said, "How do you like it, the way I have it arranged, the free space in the center, nothing there but a handsome rug? It gives an opportunity for really good things to have their full value, like this Ming cabinet, or this bit of old lacquer. A few years ago in London I had a sad for every thing black and white, but now this is what I seek in the arrangement of a room."

It really was effective, a grand piano and a few pieces of related furniture at one end and a balancing chair and a table at the other. The other end of the broad hall is the library where Prince Bibesco had made no attempt to carry out his ideas of formal furnishing, but where the books and chairs and lamps are disposed with a view primarily to comfort and convenience.

The dining room on the ground floor is one of the most interesting

rooms, made more so by the simplification which has taken place since the Bibescos began to stamp it with their own tastes. There are now no pictures on the wall except a large one filling the chimney space over the fireplace, a portrait of a red cloaked figure, the only stationary bright coloring in the room. The walls and floor are neutral and the beamed ceiling is dark blue with just a touch of dull gold. The long antique refectory table has a side table to match it with a tray of oranges on it and an old dresser on another side of the room fits well into its allotted space. This is not a room to call attention to itself but to serve as a background for lights and flowers and costumes and jewels. The main hall on the ground floor is of white marble with touches of crimson in the cushions of chairs and benches and in the hangings. The office open from it on the opposite side from the dining room. There is not a large staff. The business of Rumania does not demand it nor its resources warrant it. At present interesting information is being received and filed regarding the new Cabinet, the pressing necessities and the efforts of Rumania to find a way out of the morass of post-war difficulties.

But that, as Prince Bibesco explained, is another story which he will give later to The Christian Science Monitor.

## FRANCE IS SOLVENT AND RICH REPUBLIC'S INVENTORY SHOWS

Financial Status Disclosed by Stocktaking of Property Owned by the Government

PARIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Is France solvent? To answer this question, it is necessary to know what money France owes, and what money is owing to France, as well as the value of France's actual possessions. Recent assertions that France is bankrupt and will not repay her debts make a complete stock-taking desirable. M. Albert Hourcade, who works out the figures, emphatically asserts that France is entirely solvent.

## What France Owes

Owing to the energy displayed by the various parliamentary commissions, war expenditure can now be calculated with sufficient accuracy to enable an estimate of French debts. In 1914 the public debt amounted to 27,704,000,000 francs. At the end of the war, in 1918, it had reached 171,000,000,000. Last December it was set down at 325,000,000,000. In 1922, it was to be accepted the calculations of M. Henry Chéron, this sum will have grown to 460,000,000,000. If, from this figure, one deducts the amount due by foreign states, for example, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania, and if Germany meets her engagements, France will in 1922 owe about 427,000,000,000 francs, necessitating the annual payment of 2,000,000,000 francs by way of interest. Thus France knows, approximately, what she owes. She is not, however, so well-informed as to her possessions, which it is wholly impossible to establish a balance between national liabilities and national assets, between the public debt, living and clamorous, on the

one hand, and state property, unappreciated, unknown, or forgotten, on the other? National wealth certainly exists in state lands, palaces, monopolies, ports, forests, arsenals, mines, the African empire, the Asiatic dominions, and the colonies.

## What France Owns

Until very recently the state has omitted to consider its own possessions, although demanding, with reason, exact accounts, concerning their private property, from manufacturers, merchants and other citizens. Nevertheless, by Articles 22 and 24 of the Finance Act, December 28, 1873, it was provided, in the most categorical terms, that an inventory of all state property, should, at periodic intervals, be drawn up and published.

The report of the commission formed under the enactment, should have been delivered in 1875, but was delayed until 1878. When, in the latter year, delivery did take place, Parliament paid no heed to it. The law of 1878 has since remained in abeyance. However, it exists; to put it into operation requires only a reference to the statute book. M. de Lasteyrie, the Finance Minister, has, indeed, called into being a commission, under the presidency of M. Millies-Lacroix, of the senatorial Finance Committee, to investigate the conditions under which a general inventory of state property can be obtained. The commission consists of a dozen members, including the president.

In the report which precedes the decree instituting this commission, M. de Lasteyrie makes the following com-

ment: "The inventory of the property belonging to the French State is especially necessary at the present time owing to the formidable proportions of the national debt. It is desirable that it should be known that against her liabilities France can show assets which appear to have increased in importance since the publication of the last inventory (that of 1878). The new valuation should take cognizance of the growth of our colonial empire and the supplementary wealth brought to France by the reincorporation of Alsace-Lorraine. The publicity given to the results of the inquiry must inevitably carry considerable moral weight not only at home but abroad. France will draw from the information obtained a confidence which will react favorably upon the financial situation."

## Solvency Established

On facts supplied by the inventory of 1878, financial experts valued the public domain of the State at 15,000,000,000 francs. Today it is worth 50,000,000,000 francs. Government property was increased through the separation laws, to a value of many hundred million francs. To this must be added the value of the public domain of Alsace-Lorraine; also the value of that possessed by the colonies. Fifty billions may therefore, according to M. Albert Hourcade, be considered an exaggeration of the total value of the present public domain of the State.

At what figure should we estimate the private state domain, which is composed of all enterprises undertaken by the Government: railways, ports, canals, monopolies, forests, museums, arsenals, and so on. It would be hazardous to name a sum, in the absence of precise details. When one remembers that the State owns 3,000,000 hectares of forests at home and 300,000,000 in the colonies, that the phosphate of Morocco is worth 900,000,000,000 francs, and that French soil is rich in minerals of various kinds, it becomes apparent declares M. Hourcade that the inventory of state property will disclose assets far in excess of the amount of the public debt.

"The State is the first pauper of France," declared a worthy of the Consultative. "The remark," affirms the authority now cited, "has no foundation." The French State is a capitalist compared with which the Carnegies, Rockefellers, and Rothschilds are the veriest dwarfs.

"France is rich. She is capable of facing all her charges and all her engagements." And it is well that our allies and our creditors should know.

## HIGHER EDUCATION WANTED IN CANADA

Schools for Technical Education Causing Heavy Expenses

WINDSOR, Ont., March 25 (Special Correspondence)—An ever-increasing desire on the part of Ontario people for higher education, particularly of technical nature, is given as one of the chief reasons for a jump of \$2,000,000 in the provincial educational estimates for this year. Schools devoted exclusively to technical education, of which there are several in existence and several under construction in the western part of the Province alone, present a heavy new expense to the Ontario Government. Windsor, Sarnia, Ingersoll and other cities are among those building new schools in response to the growth of the technical school movement. This impetus in technical schools is due in some degree to the adoption of the higher school age in Ontario, boys and girls now being required to attend school until they are 18.

For technical schools the Dominion Government pays 25 per cent of the cost, the Province 25 per cent, and the municipality the remainder. This applies to construction and maintenance alike, and the provincial share for such schools is naturally a serious item. It is generally recognized, however, that the expense for such schools is justified. Evidence of the way in which the idea of technical education has "caught on" in the Province is seen by the Toronto department almost daily in the increasing number of applicants for government assistance. The type of school generally favored is one which costs about \$500,000. This sum is being paid for the Windsor building.

It is widely agreed by educationists that training which fits boys and girls for the task of life they intend to pursue is of greater value than the "general" course work which features the average secondary school. Only a small percentage of boys and girls in this Province, figures show, enter the professions or leaving public schools. The technical schools enable these students to gain a thorough knowledge of one or more trades and the efficiency of graduates of Ontario technical schools is regarded as comparatively high. An effort is being made by educationists of Ontario, in conjunction with employers of labor, to combine in some way the technical training with the apprentice system which is the rule with many trades in the Province.

The need for such an arrangement, however, was largely eliminated when the school age was raised. Lads who previously graduated at the age of 15 to enter a factory and learn a trade under the apprentice system, have now perforce to attend school until they are 18, but may utilize the extra years in training themselves for the trade they expect to enter. There is some talk still of shortening the apprentice period by a year or so in some trades in the case of those who spend a corresponding time at the same trade in a technical school.

## FRENCH FORBIDDEN IN MANITOBA SCHOOLS

WINNIPEG, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—Although French officially has an equal standing with English in Canada, both being the national languages, the Manitoba school trustees' association has refused to give its sanction to the teaching of the former language an hour a day in rural districts where such a course is desired. Supporters of a resolution favoring the teaching of French, which was introduced at the trustees' convention, urged the value of French as a classical and commercial language.

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Oppositionists pointed out that the elementary school curriculum already was too full and that fair play prohibited the extension of a privilege to one class that was denied to other nationalities in Canada.

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## INDUSTRIALISTS FAVORED UNDER NEW SPANISH TARIFF

Highly Protectionist Schedule Taxes Necessities While  
Cotton Factories Are Helped

MADRID, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—The new Spanish customs tariff is now in force, and a flood of comment and criticism, home and foreign, has been poured upon it. It is to be doubted whether as the result the Tariff Commission, which has labored so long and diligently upon this business, and upon the nature of whose efforts there has been so much anxious speculation, can permit themselves to feel any special patriotic satisfaction upon their work. They have undoubtedly pleased a few, and those few, it need hardly be said, are highly influential and represent big interests, but they have brought dismay to the many.

It was understood beforehand that the new tariff would be intensely protectionist, and so it is, but it is also a tariff of favoritism. By way of excuse the governmental authorities gave out in advance that the present state of the world, it was necessary for Spain to foster her own industries to the utmost extent.

### Industrialists Favored

In this argument there was, on the face of it, a considerable measure of reason; but the results of the labors of the commission, as now approved and passed, do not indicate any serious attempt to prosecute these ideals with any thoroughness. In general it is the great industrialists of the Catalonia and Bilbao regions that are favored, and it is these, in the busiest and most progressive parts of Spain, who apparently have stood in least urgent need of such support.

The result of such favoritism, so it is urged, is to injure the general interests of the country, the humbler industrialists and producers, and the mass of the people, and the general opinion is summed up in the remark by one of the critics to the effect that the whole tendency of the new tariff is to sacrifice the general body of consumers so that a few industries may be able to increase their riches. It is asserted in some quarters that there must now be an increase in the cost of living, which for a long time past has been seriously afflicting the poor and middle classes.

### Tariff War Possible

Anxiety is being frequently manifested lest England, as a special example, should resort to reprisals, since it is known that feeling in that country is very keen and has already been expressed strongly in the resolutions of public bodies. In some quarters it is hinted that in the absence of a special agreement, which is considered inevitable, there might be a tariff war between the two countries.

As a disagreeable supplement to that already being waged between Spain and France. The outcry against the new tariff, coming when the struggle between these latter countries is at its bitterest, causes the authorities seriously to question whether Spain is not going on the wrong road. Special commercial conventions with other countries are already in preparation.

As a general feature it may be said that the duties on machinery, sugar, milk, clothes and various articles often regarded as necessities, are very greatly increased. It is asked why the duties on automobiles should be so high when the most urgent need of the country is for better communications, which are so badly served by the railways, and when there is only one automobile manufacturing company in Spain and that one only produces cars of the most expensive description.

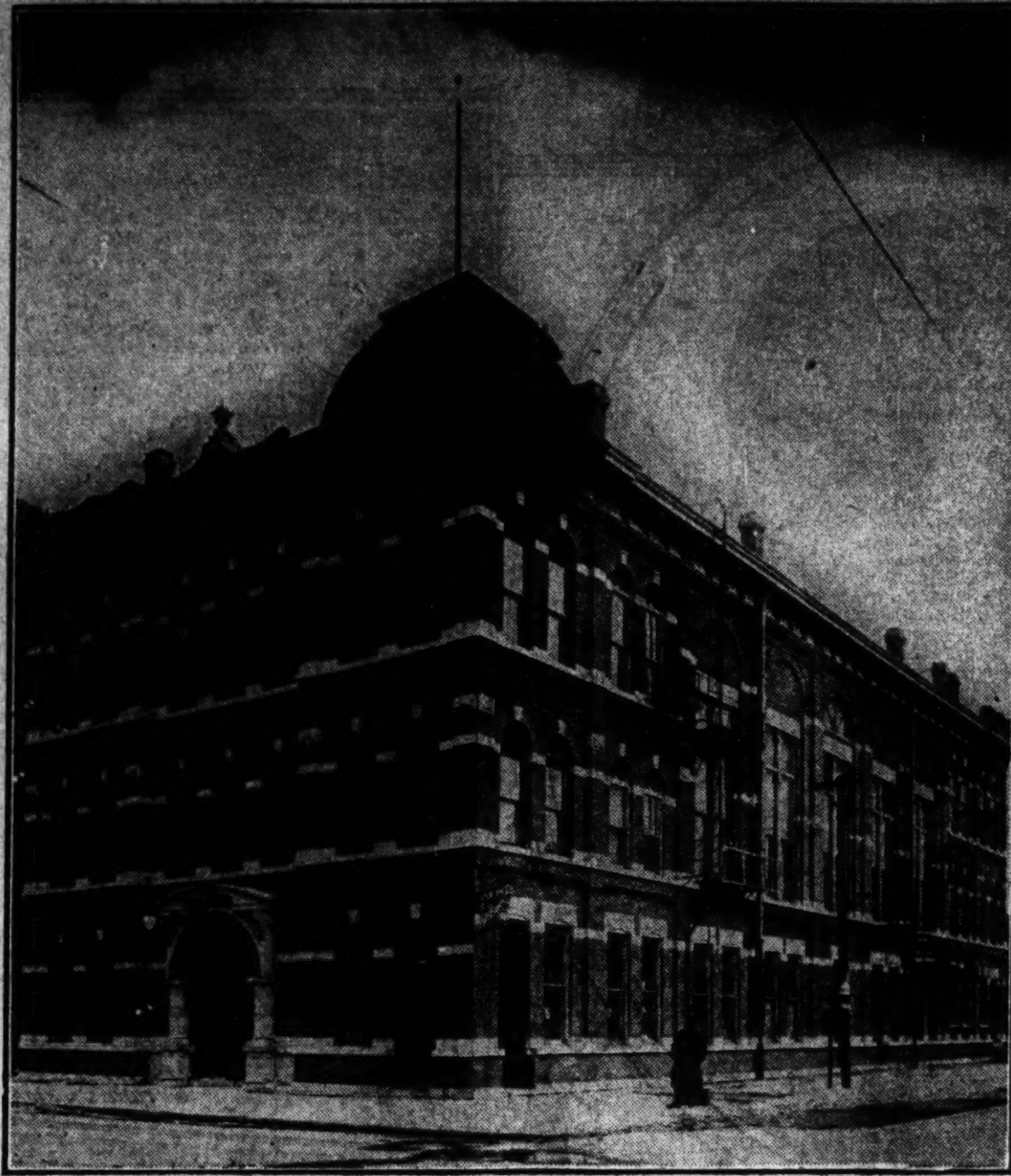
### Farm Machinery Needed

Agricultural machinery is needed, and journeys through the rich lands of Andalusia, with such fine potentialities, show in these times how the agricultural interests are beginning more and more to appreciate the productions of this sort that come from America. Some of the latest of these have created quite a stir in districts round Seville and Granada.

At the last Seville Feria, in the spring of last year, the American agricultural machinery was a strong feature. Any tendency directed to the partial exclusion of such things does not mean that Spain would make them, for she cannot, but simply that districts that show strong tendencies to progress might in extreme circumstances relapse to the "methods of the Romans."

There is naturally an outcry that the Catalonian interests are overwhelmingly favored, but after all, the cotton factories of Catalonia are the most progressive things in Spain, and they represent the industry in regard to which Spain is most like the best of other countries.

There are over 1500 headings or specified categories in the new tariff list. The feature of the new system is the establishment of ad valorem duties. In this respect agricultural machinery is taxed from 10 to 30 per cent, automobiles and auto cycles from 25 to 30, internal combustion engines from 15 to 50, musical instruments from 25 to 50, drilling and stamping machines from 15 to 60, and so forth. There is a 10 per cent increase on the duties on cables, and the duty on coal remains as before.



The Club House in One of Chicago's Worst Districts Is Now Being Enlarged

## Chicago Juvenile Court Records Show Good Work of Boys' Club

Chicago, March 17  
Special Correspondence  
LESS street lamps broken.  
Cases before the juvenile court sharply reduced.  
Fewer windows broken in passing trains.

Fewer stones thrown in summer and snowballs in winter at passing automobiles.

These are symptoms of a change that has come over Chicago's worst neighborhood in the last year. Even the street lamp trimmers got to wondering at it. In the rest of the city boys were smashing the city's lamps as usual, the damage running close to \$60,000 a year. Here in a section marked by police records as the most troublesome in the city, where 28 tongues were spoken, breakage was falling off at the rate of 50 per cent in 12 months.

The city gas and electric commissioner got a letter recently, and he declared the puzzle solved. He found that a boys' club had been established in the neighborhood.

Club House Additions  
The Union League Club, one of Chicago's best known clubs, is now entering on the third year of its experiment with Chicago's boys. The 2500 business men belonging to the club thought something ought to be done for the city's boys who had the least advantages in surroundings. They painstakingly hunted up that spot and bought out a notorious dance hall. It cost them \$18,000, they spent \$12,000 to remodel the property, and just now they are completing the expenditure of \$25,000 more.

They have raised the building five feet from its original placement and are installing a swimming pool 37 by 70 feet with showers and dressing room space. They are also putting in five additional rooms for vocational work and building a lounge and open fireplace at the club entrance. The improvements will enlarge the club's membership from 1500 to 2000. The extra 500 are waiting to get in as soon as they can.

In doing this work for the city's boys, the Union League is pioneering for such clubs, as it is the first, according to Robert D. Klees, who has charge of this work, to foster such a boys' club.

That there is less juvenile delinquency in the neighborhood today is attested by Victor P. Arnold, judge of the juvenile court. In a recent letter to Mr. Klees he gave figures the city's chief probation officer sup-

plied on the district. These showed that the total number of children investigated dropped from 1344 in 1919 to 805 in 1920 and 592 last year. Cases adjusted without court action fell from 1199 in 1919 to 731 in 1920 and further still to 546 in 1921. Youngsters brought into the juvenile court showed a greater decrease, from 145 to 71 and 46 for the three years.

On the matter of broken train windows, J. P. Falk, superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad recently said: "We are annoyed constantly at points west of Western Avenue, and in particular in the vicinity of Shedd Park, Millard Avenue. Seldom if ever do we receive reports of windows being broken in our passenger trains between Canal and Western Avenue."

### Snowballing Practically Ceased

Dr. John B. Jack, who has lived in the vicinity for a number of years, said: "Before the establishment of the boys' club one of the things that offset temporary diversion to the boys was throwing snowballs at passing automobiles in winter time, throwing little stones at automobiles in summer time, and sliding down fenders of automobiles left standing. This sort of thing has practically ceased to exist in this neighborhood."

It was from this district that one of Chicago's Shakespeare productions of the winter came this past season. The Drama League tried out an experiment in the club, and it worked so well that after a performance of

"As You Like It" at the Union League Club, the boys put it on again recently at the Illinois Theater.

Activities at the club have been expanding rapidly in the last year. It is shown by its annual report just completed. These new features include besides the department of dramatic art and public speaking, a brass band, a class in choral singing and a print shop. The club's baseball team won the law inter-settlement baseball league championship.

Opportunities for these boys have been opened in mechanical and free-hand drawing, clay modeling, sign painting, woodwork and toy making, stenography, typewriting and office methods. Employment has been found for a number of others who could have been encouraged to stay in school.

Summer Camp Planned  
Soon the club hopes to have a summer camp of its own. It has become too big to use others' camps. Mr. Klees reports. Last year it sent out two summer parties.

It is only by the support of men who have prospered in Chicago that this venture is carried on. Of this aid Charles W. Fields, the president of the Union League's Boys' Club Foundation, writes: "It has been a source of great gratification to the officers and trustees of the foundation to note the sympathetic and friendly interest on the part of the men of the Union League Club and the members of their families. Unfailing cooperation has made big things possible. A little staff of loyal volunteer workers, a devoted and efficient staff and the confidence and good will of the community have added much to the joy of the work and the measure of its success."

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## NEW IRISH LABOR PARTY UNDER WAY

Trade Union Side of Movement  
Showing Rapid Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—The question as to what political groupings would take place in Ireland when home rule was won has long been a topic of academic discussion. Already forces which have been lying more or less dormant during the struggle of the past three years are shaping themselves for action, and perhaps the most incalculable amongst these is Labor.

Hitherto Ireland has had no organized political Labor movement, and there has been little contact between the English political party and the Irish trade unions. As in England, the industrial or trade union side of the movement has developed steadily in Ireland during the past 10 years, and its possible future development can only be understood in the light of its history during this period. Ten years ago, when the great transport strike led by Larkin took place in Dublin, the transport workers' union was the only big Irish organization in the country. In Belfast the English craft unions had a certain membership in the shipyards, and a number of railwaymen belonged to the English unions.

With the growth of the anti-English Sinn Féin movement the tendency was for the members of the English unions to grow lukewarm. Many of the Belfast shipyard workers have seceded in recent months, and the railwaymen acted entirely on their own when a strike was threatened a few weeks ago. The industrial tendency, therefore, is for the organization of the trade unions on a purely Irish basis.

When the Larkin strike came to its disastrous end for the workers it seemed that the Irish transport union was broken, and for a time its leader, an especially Connolly (who was a far abler administrator than Larkin) threw himself into the Irish Republican Brotherhood movement, which had for its object the establishment of a workers' republic. In the alliance with the Gaelic League as this body emerged into the Sinn Féin movement, Connolly's Liberty Hall organization had great influence, and it was the real driving force of the 1916 rebellion.

After Connolly's execution and Larkin's departure from the country the movement was, and has continued to be, led by O'Brien, the secretary of the Transport Workers' Union in Dublin, and T. Johnson, of Belfast. The former is fiery and extreme. The latter is extreme in so far as his final aims are concerned, but he has a shrewd, statesmanlike outlook. He has sought to organize the workers strongly before adopting any partic-

ular line of action, and he has subordinated purely Labor activities during the past three years to the interests of the self-government movement.

In any event the establishment of the parliament, and the freedom from the preoccupations of recent years will see the emergence of Labor as a militant force.

Judging from the general conditions in the country the political hopes of the Labor leaders are extravagant. Ireland will resemble France rather than Great Britain in its political tendencies, in that the influence of agriculture, carried on chiefly by peasant proprietors, will be very powerful, even if not dominant. The trade unions will have little voice outside the few large towns, as the wage-earning rural laborers, although their economic conditions are bad, are too scattered and isolated to be organized effectively for trade union or political action.

The energies of the new Labor movement will therefore, in all probability, be concentrated ultimately on an economic program, and it is expected that as the political ferment settles down there will be hard-fought struggles for better conditions in some of the principal industries.

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First Floor, South



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Homespun Linen  
\$1.25 Yard

There are so many lovely linen and cotton fabrics that to see them is to find inspiration for the daintiest of frocks.

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New imported prints in varied quaint designs. 28 inches wide, 65c yard.

Mercerized non-shrink linen in soft texture, and bright "sports" shades. 36 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

44-inch printed voiles in light and dark colors, 50c yard.

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Remodeling and Repairing  
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Fourth Floor, East

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ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK  
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Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 17—The appointment of Sir William Meyer as first High Commissioner for India in London has been one of the features of the changes England has recently made in the direction of admitting India to dominion status. Sir William is a distinguished member of the Civil Service of India, where he was finance member during the war. His selection for high office was a happy one, as he has an unrivaled knowledge of Indian affairs and Indian requirements.

Sir William pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that until the advent of the British there was no such thing as a united India. The nearest approach to it, in the past (and compared with the present it was a very inadequate one) had been under the great Mogul emperors.

England Brought Unity  
"The real unification of India, so far as this has gone, has been the work of British rule," he said. "Under that régime for the first time has there been one great Indian Empire, and the political unity thus engendered has been strengthened by the extension of communications, especially of the great railway systems, by post and telegraph, by the course of trade, by the use of the English language, and by the fact that our chief laws are applicable to the whole of India. It is to Britain, therefore, that the fundamental unity which India feels is due."

"By 1825, a hundred years ago, a very large portion of what is now British India had been constituted as such and British supremacy had been asserted over the native states that remained. Some of these, as in Rajputana, are ancient, but for the most part they have no longer political pedigree than the British rulers themselves. The people welcomed our way as meaning a régime of peace, law and order, instead of the constant cat-and-mouse and terrible oppressions which had marked the anarchy following on the break-up of the Mogul Empire."

"One of the great difficulties we have to deal with in India is that the people have got so used to peace and order that they have forgotten to whom they initially owe it."

Attitude of Princes  
Regarding the attitude of the ruling native princes toward the British régime, the High Commissioner said: "One of the features of the Indian situation of today is the Chamber of Princes, at which chiefs meet together to consult in matters of common interest. As has been evidenced on the recent tour of the Prince of Wales and on previous occasions, the princes are thoroughly loyal to the British Raj; their troops were freely placed at the disposal of the Government during the war, and they made magnificent contributions in money and in kind."

It will be realized by all what a great part India plays in the British Empire, a part which is likely to attain increasing importance as she herself develops in strength and prosperity. The war materially stimu-



## BRITISH WORKERS OBJECT TO BEING REGARDED AS MACHINES

Claim That They Have the Right to Be Consulted on Workshop Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—The dispute in the British engineering industry arising out of questions of the right to determine when overtime shall be worked, and other matters affecting managerial control, has brought into prominence once more the problem of the relations between employers and workers in so far as they are concerned with conditions in the workshops.

While it is true to say that in recent months the small but aggressively vocal movement for full joint control of industry has received a very definite setback there can be no doubt that a widespread feeling has grown up among engineering workers that they ought not to be regarded as mere hands or human machines. They claim that they are entitled to be consulted on various matters of workshop administration, and the overtime question may be taken as a typical example. The employers, it is argued by the men and their officials, admit the right of the unions to negotiate on the question of the number of hours to be worked, but any advantage derived from this is rendered nugatory if an individual employer is able to organize his works on the basis of regular or systematic overtime. The men contend that this means that unemployment is caused and that the workers who are retained are deprived of their due leisure.

### Retrospect Move

The attitude taken up by the Engineering Employers' Federation, that they must revert to the conditions under which the managers decide these matters absolutely and without qualification is regarded by some individual employers as a retrograde move. They take the view that the claim for consultation is not unreasonable and that unless it is met satisfactorily the difficulties in administering the workshops efficiently and economically must continue to grow. In effect these employers accept the view that capitalistic production must become more and more influenced by the conception of industry as a social service, in which employers, managers, and workers cooperate on a basis of common interest.

Both successes and failures have been recorded in experiments initiated during the past year or two with the object of trying to permeate industry with this new spirit. These have shown that much depends on the temperaments and motives of the employers and managers, and recently the main elements of the problem have been set forth by Charles Harold, the head of the famous Manchester firm of chain makers. Mr. Harold has achieved, after three years of hard patient work, what is regarded as the greatest measure of success yet attained in the question for industrial cooperation and harmony, and the record of his experience is illuminating at a time when the majority of employers and workers are drifting into acute antagonisms.

### Joint Works Committee

The first works committee took the form of the creation of two joint works committees. One was elected specially by workers and management to discuss the amenities of the factory—ventilation, recreation, clubs, canteen, and so on. The other was constituted by the shop stewards and representatives of the management, and its function was to deal with the application of trade union agreements on wages and hours. This dual arrangement soon broke down, owing to lack of continuous work and interest for the amenities committee. This committee was therefore dissolved, and in its place a committee of management was to deal with the application of trade union agreements on wages and hours. The firm's financial contribution being made to this committee.

The function of the shop stewards' joint committee was then gradually enlarged to cover all matters of workshop administration, as well as wages and hours. At first much trouble was encountered by reason of the suspicion, which is traditional in the British engineering industry, owing to the warfare of the past, rate cutting, and other mistakes which many employers now freely admit. The motives of the firm in setting up the joint committee were questioned, but frank discussion—the basis on which Mr. Harold always proceeds—soon dissolved this suspicion.

### Position of Foremen

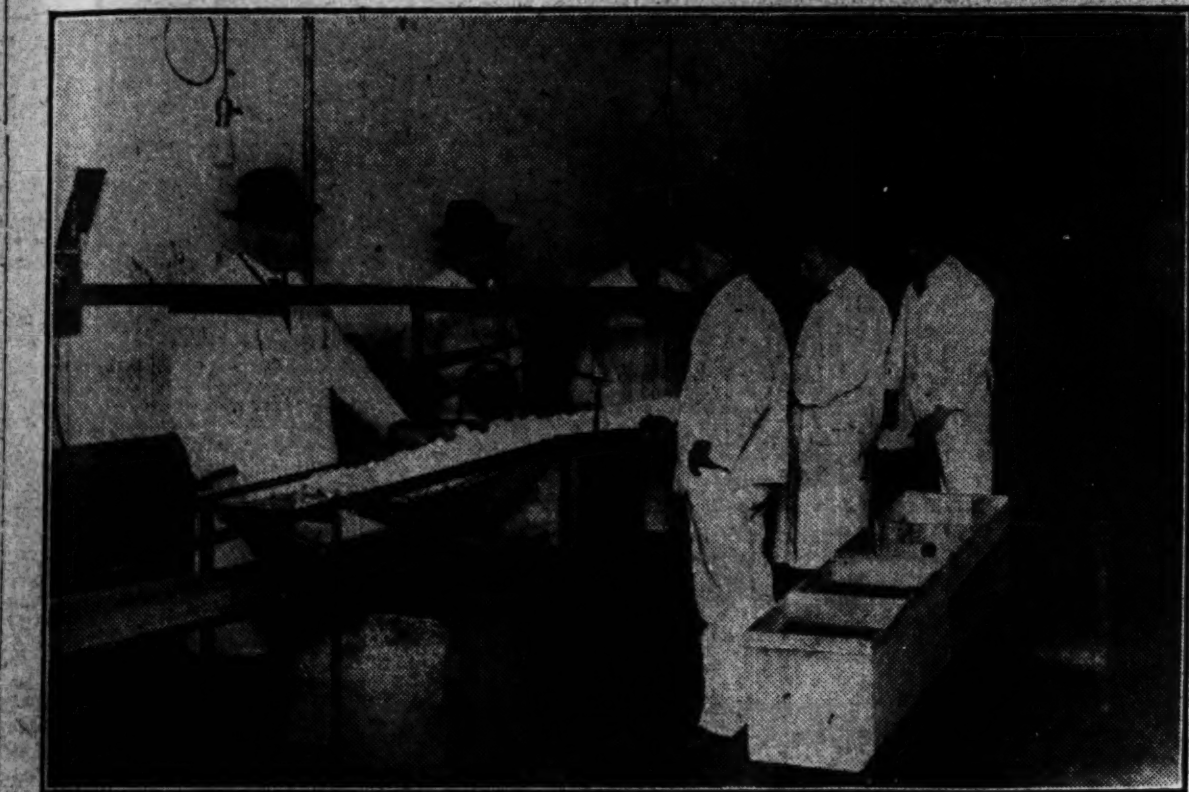
Another real difficulty arose over the position of the foremen and other supervisors under the new régime. Men informed the shop stewards of grievances, and these were brought up in the joint committee before the foremen were given an opportunity of dealing with them. Again frank discussions proved to be a solvent. The shop stewards, who were rapidly learning that there was a definite managerial point of view, and that the problems of management, both administrative and commercial, were very real, agreed that workshop discipline was essential and that the status of the foremen must be maintained. They also convinced the workers of this, so that the foremen were given an opportunity of dealing with grievances before reference to the committee.

When acute trouble developed in connection with a particular foreman, and a whole shop declared that they would not work under him, Mr. Harold persuaded both sides that there was no loss of dignity in thrashing out the whole issue face to face. This was done first in the joint committee, and afterwards in a full meeting of the shop, with the result that the workers admitted that the foreman had reason for his conduct, and passed a vote of confidence in him.

Workshop Friction Disappears  
The joint committee is now furnished monthly with the confidential information on the financial position of the firm which is prepared for the

directors. The general results, in Mr. Harold's considered judgment, are these: The task of management has been more difficult, but this is inevitable in any event, and if the problem is not solved it may become too difficult for the industry to carry on. Workshop friction has almost disappeared, and changes in method or equipment which would formerly have involved hostility and upset, are now carried out smoothly and by consent. Through the committee something equivalent to the old relationship in the small family enterprise of former times has been regained.

Finally, Mr. Harold considers that it merely increased output or the benefit of the shareholders is the primary motive for the experiment it will almost certainly fail. The object should be solely the attainment of just administration and industrial harmony.



The Newest Way to Preserve Eggs, "Processing" Them in Oil at the Carl Ahlers Plant, New York

## BRITISH AND DUTCH MAY SOON TALK BY RADIO TELEPHONE

BRUSSELS, March 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Netherlands Telegraphic Apparatus Works recently gave a number of representatives of the press an opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of wireless telephony between Holland and England. The demonstration was held at Amsterdam in one of the rooms of the Stock Exchange, and in London at Marlborough House. The experiments were very successful, although regular services between the two countries are out of the question for some time to come.

The telephone service between Paris and Berlin, and indeed between places which are much further apart, is, of course, an everyday affair, but the possibility of communication with England has to be regarded as a fresh victory for technical science, as unless wireless telephony is established, conversation with England would have to take place by means of cables in the North Sea. Cables, however, inevitably act as condensers of electricity, and as a result the cable itself absorbs much of the electric current, leaving an insufficient quantity to transmit articulate sounds to the other side. In telegraphy, a solution of this difficulty has been found, but owing to technical difficulties, long cables seem unsuitable for long-distance conversation by telephone, and the only solution of the question therefore lies in wireless telephony.

If the only point in question were the establishment of wireless telephony between any two given points in Holland and England, such a scheme would not be worth noticing. The object to be achieved, however, is much more far-reaching. Every subscriber in either of the two countries should be able to speak with any person in the other country. If, for instance, the editor of any Dutch paper desires to speak with an English paper, this ought to be possible by means of an ordinary apparatus on his desk.

## BRITISH ECONOMIES FORCE INVESTIGATION OF SOCIALISTIC 'DOLES'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14.—The need for economy in Great Britain has caused attention to be devoted to disbursements for state education, poor relief, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance, in which many millions of public money are expended every year. In connection with education it is not likely that criticism will prevail. When it comes, however, to certain recent measures of social reform the criticism is more acute and cogent. Poor relief has been a recognized State activity since the days of Queen Elizabeth, but it is generally admitted that it threatens the incentive to work. According to Mr. Harold Cox, chief of the individualistic critics of today, the general effect of the policy of social reform is to put the recipient of State charity in a better position than the self-supporting citizen. It is urged that money spent on "doles" is worse than wasted, because it tends to

manufacture unemployment by paying men and women for idleness. Needless to say, these criticisms are not accepted in full by impartial students of the question. It is urged in reply that to neglect unemployment, and to allow its victims to sink into poverty, would in the long run prove more expensive than the policy of "doles." For the deteriorated character and morale thus induced would change many an unemployed man into an "unemployable," whose existence would be an expense to the state and a menace to civilization.

## LADY RHONDDA'S STATUS DISPUTED

Decision, However, Entitles Peers to House of Lords Seat

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14.—As a peeress in her own right Viscountess Rhonda has established her claim to be summoned to sit in the House of Lords. The way to the red morocco benches is not entirely clear, for certain reactionary peers are working their hardest among musty documents to get a

## New York Women Survey Markets Hoping to Lower Cost of Living

Woman's City Club Committee Finds Prices of Eggs Often Depend on Fads and Not on Quality at All

New York, March 25

Special Correspondence

JUST how much an understanding of trade conditions and more intelligent buying on the part of women can reduce the high prices of food is something which the Woman's City Club of New York has set itself to find out. The foods and markets committee of the club is now engaged on a series of surveys, the results of which it is purposed to make public later in an educational campaign for the women of the city.

The millions of dozens of eggs which are gathered by the women of the middle west and shipped into New York each year have been followed by the committee through the trade processes by which "good" and "bad" eggs become any one of 30 or more differ-

ent grades, confusing alike to the farmer shipper and the woman buyer. The great 100-pound casks of butter sent by the thousands from Denmark and New Zealand, and the 63-pound tubs shipped from various places within the United States have been traced through their transformation into quarter-pound prints for New York City apartment house dwellers, each quarter-pound constantly increasing in cost. Cheese from the caves of France and the factories of the United States has been "scored" by the committee, this testing being extended beyond the quality to include the price of the product. And the committee has made an investigation of 383 shops dealing in vegetables and fruits, from which it has obtained perhaps the most startling results of all.

Butter is graded by the Government inspectors on a basis of 100 per cent—45 per cent for flavor; 25 per cent for body, firmness or texture; 10 per cent for uniformity of color; 10 per cent for each of the other qualities; 5 per cent for condition of the package in which the butter has been shipped. Greater knowledge on the part of women buyers would make it impossible for dealers to charge high prices when there is no justifiable claim that the produce is of superior grade. But ignorance on the part of buyers is even more detrimental to the public interest in the case of vegetables and fruits than in the case of butter, eggs and cheese, according to the committee's findings in a survey of 383 shops of the city.

Great Variations in Prices  
In an attractive little corner shop the dealer was most obliging in agreeing with the women investigators that the price of 12½ cents a pound for sweet potatoes was "high." Indeed, that "everything is high these days." Four blocks away another shop-keeper with just as obliging an air quoted a price of 8 cents a pound for the same quality of sweet potatoes. And a walk of 10 minutes brought the committee to a store where the price was 10 cents a pound. The price was quoted at 5 cents a pound. It seemed impossible that the women of the neighborhood would not have known of these differences in price and yet it was evident that the shop-keepers who charged the high prices were selling goods at those figures. This condition is true not only in New York City, declare the women, but in cities everywhere where the lack of knowledge on the part of buyers permits.

Eighteen women took part in the fruit and vegetable survey, going out on three successive days, armed with questionnaires and asking the prices of fruits and vegetables in shops and markets all over the city. The women discovered that in the same districts there was a variation of 8 and 10 cents on the same quality of fruits and vegetables, while between districts the price variations would be as high as 17 cents. Cucumbers sold at prices ranging from 4 to 30 cents. In 132 stores green apples sold for as little as 5 cents a pound and as high as 18 cents a pound. Spinach was sold in 144 stores at prices ranging from 8 to 25 cents a pound and peppers varied in price from 1 to 4 cents each.

Advice to Marketers  
Part of the variation in price undoubtedly was due to the differences in distances of transportation, but there were other factors which were more directly laid at the door of buyers. These factors have been summed up in the following list of advice for buyers by Miss May B. Van Arsdale, associate professor of household arts and director of the department of foods and cookery at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Have one daily package delivery, not several.  
Carry small packages.  
Order in as large quantities as storage space will allow.  
Since Saturday is the busiest day of the week, do not make bad matters worse by giving your largest order on that day.  
Do away with the system of having a

man call for the market orders. If the store telephones for your order have it ready.  
Do shopping during the day and shop before the rush hours.  
Select with care the store to save your time and that of the clerk.  
Make at least one trip a week to the store to keep in touch with the grocer and the market.  
Trade with a store where conditions are sanitary, but do not demand elaborate and costly store fixtures.  
Lessen the force of unnecessary competition by trading largely at one place which you have found to be reliable.  
Allow the grocer to do the handling of fruits and vegetables, thus reducing waste, in so far as possible use standard articles, thus reducing the necessity for a large stock and thus allowing the grocer a quick turnover.

The committee is to continue its investigations. It will hear speeches by farmers, wholesalers and retailers and will make other surveys, including one on cooperative marketing agencies. The findings will be given out in a series of public mass meetings and by means of printed folders.  
An educational campaign which the committee is undertaking will be based on a consideration of food problems from all angles, as the make-up of the committee indicates. Mrs. Thomas D. Rambaut, the chairman, is a practical farmer. There are other members of the committee, as well as a member of the board of a cooperative laundry, a woman who is at the head of a chain of three cooperative restaurants, a domestic science teacher, a professional investigator for food values, an economics expert and a number of housewives.

Irish Farmers' Union  
IN DUBLIN DISCUSSES NEED OF EDUCATION  
DUBLIN, March 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Irish Farmers' Union met recently to discuss matters important to the farming industry of the country. Col. O'Callaghan Westropp presiding over the meeting.  
The principal discussion for the day centered around Education for the Agricultural Community, the lack of which was considered to be at the bottom of most of the farmers' troubles. It was shown that of the Educational Committee, appointed by the Provisional Government to inquire into the educational systems, not one member represented agriculture. There were 300 secondary schools in Ireland but there were only 4 agricultural schools, although 62 per cent of Ireland's population were agriculturists.  
A number of resolutions were passed by the Congress based principally upon: (a) How existing systems of education can help agriculture, (b) Agricultural education in vocational schools, (c) The organization of the industry on scientific lines, (d) The establishment of economic (profit-sharing) demonstration farms throughout the country.

In support of these resolutions one member spoke of the Irish Government's attitude toward the industry, declaring that, according to the success or failure of the industry, would their revenues increase or diminish. At present, however, he remarked, looking at the Government program for the future, one noticed that the word agriculture was not mentioned. Rural readers, the ideas of rural civilization and the teaching of rural arithmetic should be comprised in the training adopted by the Government, he insisted. In America a professor of mathematics and a professor of agriculture had combined and made an astonishing success of rural arithmetic. The reason why Ireland was backward in her organizations as compared with other continental countries, was owing to the lack of systematized teaching.

ATTITUDE OF NATIVES IN AFRICA EXEMPLARY  
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—An official statement has been issued to the effect that no recognition has been given to the commando system by the Government in any shape or form, and that the statement which has been made that the commandoes have been raised for the protection of women and children is false.  
The behavior of the natives throughout the recent strike, the statement goes on to say, was exemplary. The Government views the commando system with disapproval, saying that it may have been inaugurated originally ostensibly for lawful purposes, but it has been made the excuse for acts of violence.

## RUMANIA REPORTS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Banks and Industries Are Shown to Be Flourishing

VIENNA, March 11 (Special Correspondence).—Rumanian bank reports indicate that the industries of the country are flourishing and the future economic prospects most promising. As the banks in Rumania have large interests in all kinds of business enterprises—in textiles, engineering, building, oil, mines, paper, wood, leather, glass, chemicals, grain, cattle and foodstuffs generally—their official statements carry great weight in regard to economic affairs.

The banks themselves are doing a very satisfactory business, paying dividends ranging from 12 to 16 per cent. Textile industries are among the most flourishing in the country, many of them paying 15 per cent and even more. They are in a specially fortunate position as they obtain the greater part of their raw materials in their own country and are almost independent of the fluctuations in the world market and the course of foreign exchange.

Provision industries are booming. Factories which suffered greatly from the war are being rebuilt and enlarged. These trades have labored under great difficulties from the official control of grain, reduced imports, and failure of the sugar beet crop; nevertheless their material showing is quite good and many of them return dividends of 20 per cent.

The engineering works are all fully employed, particularly on railway reparations. The companies are increasing their capitals and the machine factories are brick and tile works are extending their capacity.

Petroleum and mining concerns are also increasing their capitals, which is due to the constant demand for larger working funds. Even although the anticipations of increased production and larger exports have not been fully realized, the general results are declared to be satisfactory.

Paper manufacturers and the printing and publishing trades are prospering greatly. Favored by a protective tariff, they are beginning to cover the demands of the home market. The printing works are being enlarged and new ones built as the new territories which formerly drew their supplies from other centers are now turning to Bucharest.

The wood-working industries are running at their full capacity. The furniture factories in New Rumania, working on Vienna designs, had a great success at the last Bucharest sample fair.

Glass factories make a very good showing and the chemical industries, which are only just starting in Rumania, seem likely to gain a secure position. They have had many difficulties to overcome particularly from very powerful foreign competition.

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## ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

## Art of Shop Windows Shows That Beauty Is in Simplicity

VISITORS from Europe who seek something pleasant to say about America and American institutions, usually agree in hitting upon American, especially New York, shop windows for praise. And in this case the visitors are right. The American shopkeeper often knows how to arrange his windows so as not only to open the pocketbook, but to please the eyes of the passer-by.

The American, or any other, shopkeeper so seldom accomplishes both these ends at once, that it is well worth while asking how he manages it when he does succeed. The English shopkeeper, knowing the pocketbook was so much the more important for him to appeal to, set out to do it—until he learned better from Paris and New York—by blinding his windows with overloading. He displayed all his wares at once, and the result was the old story of not seeing the wood for the trees. It is curious that the American, acting from the same commercial instinct, merely hints at the sources of the shop behind the window and by his reticence offers a far more successful invitation and so, by chance perhaps, produces a far more decorative effect. For though inspired by commerce, he has discovered, as must the artist who would create a masterpiece, the value of simplicity.

**Studying What to Leave Out**

In decoration, as in all forms of art, nothing is more important than to know what to leave out. The artist who seeks to impress by showing off all his technical tricks and recording all the facts before him on one canvas or in one print is bound to fail. The decorator who lavishes color and ornament and detail of every description on a single building or in a single room is as sure to make a horrible mess. He must understand just what to omit as well as just what to include. His work is to have any merit as art. Even if a subject, or the material requires detail, this detail must be so used, so arranged as to give the impression of simplicity. It must, as painters keep it, place in the picture. This rule holds good in a shop window as in a great baronial hall or a small New York parlor, as in a great mural decoration or a small easel picture. It is because shopkeepers have found out the necessity of elimination and the vulgarities of excess that they have helped to make Fifth Avenue one of the most beautiful shopping streets in the world, incidentally securing the economically dispersed approval of critical visitors from the other side.

To examine the windows of the more prosperous Fifth Avenue shops, not entirely for what is in them but partly for their scheme of arrangement, is to realize how scrupulously the unnecessary is dispensed with. Most people look in the windows for fashions and prices rather than beauty, but if they will stop to think, they will realize that it is before the windows providing the beauty also they are apt to stop. Two or three gowns and the items of adornment that go with them may not seem promising material out of which to work a decorative composition. But place them as spaces of color in the right relations and proportions, and you can get as much out of fashionable trifles as out of rugs on a floor or hanging on a wall.

**Fabrics Like Flowers**

This most vivid colors, skillfully contrasted or harmonized, can be made as effective and charming as brilliant autumn flowers in a formal garden. A window in which two bright emerald green gowns, wrought into a scheme with three white, can linger—has lingered—in memory as pleasantly as green meadows in summertime cooled by the brook winds blowing through them. While if the "window dresser" keeps to one color, can be

## The Motion Pictures

The groundlings had proclaimed Charlie Chaplin a great artist long before those who sit in judgment in the rarier atmosphere were aware of his existence. However, those who finally came to appreciate him to pay tribute to his sincere and rare artistry, Chaplin is the Don Quixote of the screen, a victim of forces he cannot comprehend. He seems to say, when trapped in some one of fate's blind alleys, "Yes, I know that I am in the full clutch of circumstance, but I am not going to give up the fight. I must fight it out to the end." Here we have something more than the comical story trying to wiggle out of some preposterous situation. We have a philosophy of life. He is continuously the "sad disposition" of the Melancholy Dane. Emulators may masquerade in the baggy trousers, the impossible shoes and with the trick moustaches, but they have never been able to compete with him in ideas.

Which brings us to a discussion of his latest production, "Pay Day," a comedy in two reels written and directed by Chaplin himself. "Pay Day" is in the style of his two-reel comedies. It will be remembered that "The Kid" is a reel—for all its humorous touches yet had a consistent and continuous vein of pathos in the guarding under difficulties of the foundling played so intimately by "Jackie" Coogan. Well, "Pay Day" is just a succession of attacks upon the rubber of spectators.

See "Pay Day." It is not for the pleasure the story provides for millions, at least to study the sheer artistry of the man. Note the sureness and the quietness with which he secures his effects. Note how each episode is built up. Note how the whole thing has a rhythm which carries it along upon successive waves of interest. You will

used for the weaving in of varied tones and shades to carry out a harmony of the utmost subtlety. We are apt to take all these things for granted, to look upon dress and everything connected with it as trivialities. But, after all, we have to dress, there must be shops to provide the where-withal, and if, in our shops and ourselves, we can contribute to the graciousness of life, we and our fellow-men and women are the gainers by it. So much unnecessary ugliness and disorder is condoned in towns and streets that the presence of beauty, wherever it may come, is a distinct asset.

Simplicity of background helps no less than simplicity of arrangement. The traveler, with eyes to see, knows how still greater dignity is lent to a rare old painting by the bare white walls upon which it hangs in the austere monastery of earlier ages. It is curious again that the American shopkeeper has discovered this truth. You will see in a Fifth Avenue window a single jewel, or bronze or painting carefully placed with due deference to proportions and no meretricious trappings allowed to intrude upon its rest, or supposed, preciousness. Invariably, it will catch the eye as it would not in a too ornate setting. It is felt that an object worthy of such exclusiveness must have reached the exclusive heights of greatness.

To say that shop windows can be beautiful will probably strike the average man as a huge joke. But they not only can, they ought to be, and they often are, and when they are it is almost always less because of the beauty of the actual things in them than because of the beauty in their arrangement—an arrangement of which simplicity is the main motive. This is why a study of these windows is far from being a waste of time.

The American naturally runs to exaggeration, to excess. He likes visible signs. In his ambition, he often over-decorates his buildings, seeking to do in a day that upon which the masters of old spent years, centuries. He will, in too many, though not all, cases, plaster museums, libraries, town halls with decorations until the walls are not decorated but overlaid. And, if he but exercised his intelligence, he might learn from the ephemeral displays in the shop windows of the moment that the true secret of beauty is in simplicity rather than extravagance.

## Musical News and Reviews

## Burgin Quartet Concert

The Burgin String Quartet gave their last concert of the present season last evening in Steinert Hall. They played the following: Borodin, quartet in A major; Grieg, unfinished quartet in F major; Franck, quintet for piano and strings. Heinrich Gebhard played the piano part in the Franck quintet. The program was over long. Grieg's quartet could well have been spared, a work left unfinished and unrevised by the composer, it contains little of real musical interest, although showing great progress over the composer's earlier work in the same form. Borodin's quartet in A major is not unfamiliar music, although rarely heard. The composer and his associates of the famous "fire" of Russian music aimed at originality and freedom from convention, yet this quartet is chiefly interesting as showing how conventional they really could be while seeking the contrary effect. It contains many beautiful pages, nevertheless, as well as many experiments in color, notably the harmonies in the Scherzo, which were destined to find their complete development in the music of later composers, more

particularly in that of Ravel and Debussy.

The Burgin String Quartet was organized last fall and has given four concerts during the present season. The first of these very naturally disclosed certain defects, unavoidable in the playing of an organization so recently formed. Unfortunately, last evening's performance showed little progress toward their improvement. There was the same roughness of tone, the same uncertainty of rhythm, the same lack of sympathetic ensemble. The individual players are of undisputed merit. It is possible that their several musical temperaments are incapable of being so amalgamated as to produce that unity so essential to the proper performance of chamber music. Dependent as we have been for the last few years upon visiting organizations for our chamber music, the advent of the Burgin Quartet was most welcome. Yet while every encouragement is due them for their endeavors in this field, it is useless to pass over their shortcomings after a season's practice and experience. Their programs have been well chosen and varied. They have contained a judicious mixture of the old and new. Many excuses can be offered for the defects in their playing—the arduous duties which the several members are obliged to perform in connection with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which they form a part; their limited time for rehearsal; and so forth; but the fact still remains that these defects are observable, and it is their task, in spite of all obstacles, to find the remedy for them.

Mr. Gebhard's interpretation of the piano part of Franck's Quintet is familiar from past performances. No concerto is more difficult or taxing. His known excellencies in this composition were again in evidence last evening. He has the happy and rare faculty of blending the tone of his instrument with that of the strings in such a manner that while never unduly subdued, he does not overpower them. In fact, he excels in the performance of chamber music and his appearances in concerts of this character are all too rare. S. M.

## Three Sonatas for Violin and Piano

NEW YORK, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Sonatas for violin and piano by Busoni, Goossens and Stoeness made up the program of a concert which André Polak, violinist, and Louis Gruenberg, pianist, gave at the Greenwich Village Theater tonight, under the auspices of the International Composers Guild. The works were a proof that modern music has not gone entirely the way of discord and unintelligibility, and that art has not quite outgrown nineteenth century canons. Each piece was an acknowledgment of the permanency of the three-movement form, and was a testimonial to the system of composition established by Beethoven and followed by Schumann, Brahms and Franck.

In point of expression, the numbers proved to be various, the Busoni second sonata, op. 88a, disclosing the most severe and the Goossens work the most cheerfulness of the three. Busoni's work would probably sound the same under the treatment of any other two players as under that of Messrs. Polak and Gruenberg. It is

## "The Danvers River," from painting by Frank W. Benson

In the annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters at the Boston Art Club



In the current exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters at the Boston Art Club gallery, considerable attention is attracted by the four recent paintings shown by Frank Benson. They have for subject rural New England river scenes in the fall. Mr. Benson's art is, above all, truthful. While never being merely literal in his delineation, he never fails to give the face as well as the character of a scene, conveying always the particular mood of a particular place at a definite season.

profoundly meditative in mood and correspondingly gruff in sound. It is dignified in style, and likewise ponderous. And yet, the effect on this occasion was not displeasing, because of what followed. The Goossens Sonata in E minor has a slow movement of remarkably interesting contrasts and a bright and brief final movement of exceptional charm. The Stoeness sonata in G seems in passages here and there like a violin piece with accompaniment. Did not an American pianist a couple of years ago bring out a sonata for violin and piano that was really a piano composition with a dangling rather than a cohering violin part? As to feeling, the Stoeness work is rather reserved, showing neither excessive earnestness nor marked lightness. Possibly for its best appeal, the composer himself should play the violin part.

W. P. T.

## Manchester Music Notes

MANCHESTER, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The tenth Liverpool Philharmonic concert, Albert Coates conducting, was of exceptional interest because of the first post-war performance of Brahms' "Requiem." The program also included a scene from the first act of "Parsifal," which gave the critical an opportunity of comparing the two great modern German masters at their best. Certainly the richness and depth of the "Requiem" represents Brahms to the highest advantage, especially when the massive choruses were sung as the Liverpool Philharmonic choir sang them. "Parsifal," on the other hand, beautiful and impressive as the music of the first act is, requires the proper and appropriate action and stage-setting to give it completeness.

It was a great delight to hear the "Requiem" restored to our concert program. Surely the note of sublimity in religious music is nowhere, since Beethoven, sounded so clearly as in this glorious work, which marks the culmination of Brahms' genius as a choral writer. The Philharmonic Chorus has never been heard to greater effect than in this work, and a word of praise is certainly due to Dr. A. W. Pollitt for his efficient training. Many of the leading choirs of Lancashire and Yorkshire are only now beginning to show signs of a return to pre-war strength and quality, and Liverpool has hitherto been no exception; but now chorus masters are tackling the big works again with renewed confidence. The sequence of fine choruses in the Brahms "Requiem" make a big demand on the mere endurance of a choir to say nothing of the vocal and aesthetic aspects of the question. In this case the demand was well met, and the efforts of the choir were admirably seconded by the two soloists, Miss Dorothy Silk and Herbert Heyner.

## Stage Notes

Beginning April 10 the Theater Guild will give the cycles of "Back to Methusalem" within one week. The first section will be acted Monday and Tuesday nights and Tuesday afternoon. The second cycle on Wednesday and Thursday nights and Thursday afternoon and the third cycle on Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon.

The Selwyns have contracted for the next three plays by A. A. Milne, author of "The Truth About Blazes," "Mr. Pim Passes By," and "The Dover Road."

Adolph Klauber's production of "The Charlatan" will come to New York early next month.

"From Morn to Midnight," by George Kaiser, will be played by the Theater Guild for subscribers only, on the nights of May 7 and 14.

Richard G. Herndon announces the organization of a repertory company for the Belmont Theater, New York.

## Memorial Exhibit of Sully Paintings Soon to be Held in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (Special)

—The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts which recently closed its one hundred and seventeenth annual exhibition of current American art is to hold from April 9 to May 10 what will be practically a memorial exhibition of the works of Thomas Sully, and will occupy certain selected galleries of the celebrated old academy. Rich itself in works by Sully, the academy has made it a labor of love to get together as fine a retrospective exhibition of Sully's works as is possible. What this will mean in Philadelphia, where for 44 years he lived in one house on Fifth Street, can easily be imagined, since for all practical purposes Sully, from 1827 on, was the court painter of the great and near great in Philadelphia and the nation at large, and his assiduity and industry are not only reflected in the portraits and child studies, and miniatures at the academy, but also in that delightful work recently issued, "The Life and Works of Thomas Sully," by Edward Biddle and Mantle Fielding, which will have the effect of being a brilliant preface to the academy exhibition, and which shows over 3600 paintings by Sully kept by him in his very careful "Account of Pictures," a register which he began as early as 1807, when he was just in his later teens.

The Sully portraits which will be exhibited at the academy will number not less than 230, and they will comprise among other well known portraits such striking examples of his art as the portraits from life of Lafayette, Jefferson and Queen Victoria; among the historical personages, Fanny Kemble, Charles Kemble, George Frederick Cooke, and John Hogg among the famous actors; Rebecca Gratz, one of the famous beauties of that day, and the military portraits of the Military Academy at West Point, to name but a few that are not only characteristic, but determining paintings of one of the most critical periods in the history of American art.

Sully, who got his first encouragement from Stuart in 1807, and from West in 1809-10, has ever in one of the largest galleries been balanced with his famous study of George Frederick Cooke, the actor in full length as "Richard the Third" painted in 1811 and set off against an equally celebrated full length of "Pat Lyon, the Blacksmith," by John Neagle who married Sully's stepdaughter, and helped to carry on the Sully tradition, through Schuette and Eakins, down to our time, though it is to be remembered that Sully himself, born in 1783 whose father died at the age of 90, lived until 1872, almost in sight of the American Renaissance which began with the Centennial of 1876, and in which such youngsters as William M. Chase and his confreres played so important a part. It is this continuity of the West, Stuart, Charles Willson Peels and Sully tradition that will make this exhibition at the academy so notable in Philadelphia.

The fact, for instance, that the world owed one of the most delightful studies of the youthful Victoria to the instance that St. George Society of Philadelphia commissioned Sully to paint the coronation portrait of the Queen in 1838, which portrait is one of the gems among the Sullys that exist in Philadelphia, is significant of the part he played in his time, just as his delightful studies of Fanny Kemble, both in character and for herself alone, suggest in the case of the study in the character of Beatrice owned by the academy all the charm that Romney put into his impressions of Lady Hamilton, and also go far to justify Sully's reputation as the "St. Thomas Lawrence of America." It is things like these that make it clear why the

painter was so popular and so much revered by Philadelphia, so that, when it was proposed to widen a small street in 1867 which would have cut through the Sully residence on Fifth Street north of Chestnut, the city fathers very kindly agreed to let him live in peace in his home without disturbing the atmosphere of canvas and brush.

Indeed what Fanny Kemble thought of the artist is worth recalling at this day, since the vivacious Fanny was a woman who was not specially given to gushing over anybody, and her sharp judgments, which have come down to the present day, sometimes startled those not used to the amenities of wit and temperament. Wrote Fanny, as quoted by Biddle and Fielding, in discussing her sittings with Sully:

"I am extremely vexed at all the trouble you and Emily have taken about my picture for the artist (Mr. Sully of Philadelphia), is not satisfied with it himself, very fond of course I could not disagree with him, but I am sure you would be rather sorry that it was exhibited. That artist is a charming person and I must tell you how he proceeded about that picture. When your letter came, acknowledging the receipt of it, he asked you were satisfied. I told him the truth, and what you had written on the subject of the likeness. He did not appear stupidly annoyed but sorry for your disappointment and told me that he had been from the first dissatisfied with it as a likeness himself. He pressed upon me a acceptance for you, a little melancholy head of me, an admirable and not too much flattered likeness; but as he had given that to his wife, of whom I am very fond, of course I could not deprive her of it, and there the matter rested. But when, some time after some pictures had been painted for us were paid for, he steadily refused the price agreed upon for yours, because it had not satisfied himself. He said that you had been even less pleased with it; he should not, therefore, have refused the money, but his own conscience, he added, bore witness to the truth of your objection, and when that was the case, he invariably received payment for what he did not consider worth it. As he is our friend, we could not press the money upon him, but we have got him to undertake a portrait of Dr. Nease, and I have added several grains more to my regard for him. As to the likeness, had you seen me about three months after my marriage you would have thought better of it."

Fanny also wrote that Sully was a great friend of hers and "one of the few people in Philadelphia that she found pleasure in associating with." And some idea of the atmosphere back of any Sully exhibition, especially in these days when Lytton Strachey has told the world what went on behind the scene when Victoria became the Queen of England, is given when one reads what Sully had to say about his experiences with the Queen. For one thing, Sully did not flatter her, since he painted her ascending the throne, and not sitting on it, and when she asked him why he did that, he told her she was too short of stature. "That had she been seated," the draperies would have spoiled the whole effect." That the girl Queen was not displeased and took good naturedly his frank comment on her squat figure is shown in that his daughter, Blanche, who went abroad with him, records that she presented the artist with two of her autographs. Of these sittings with the Queen, three famous paintings were developed. The sketch of her head owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, from which all subsequent portraits of the Queen by Sully were painted, and a three-quarter length representing her, according to the throne which belongs to the Wallace Collection in London, and the full length in same style which is owned by the St. George Society of Philadelphia. Sully's notes of the sittings, as well as his paintings, tell a very interesting story of what went on, and

in one of these letters to his family, he describes this as follows:

"Monday (April 2nd) One o'clock. Have just returned from the Palace, and sit down to write you all about it. . . . At nine I received a note from the Baroness Lechin to say Her Majesty had commanded her to acquaint me that she would give me a sitting at eleven o'clock. I answered by the Page in a note that I should be there at ten to prepare myself. Changed my dress and reached the Palace at ten, via cab. I found the order long before the Queen entered with the Baroness and pet dog—a Republican dog independent in his taste, that he turned a deaf ear to the Sovereign of England when she called the audacious animal to her in the most endearing terms—and when the whim took him would mount the throne and lay his head in her lap to be fondled! Two ladies entered by request and the conversation between them and the Queen might not divert her from the proper position, they were seated according to my wish close to my right. "Am I seated properly?" said the Queen. "Yes," I replied "but am not" so I removed my seat. The idea that her Majesty had put on was of the most suitable shape and proportions and she seemed pleased with my approval and its result.

"Pray Mr. Sully what have you on that other canvas?" (the black canvas I had brought to cover my sketch). The Baroness inquired how it was that Saturday had not been used. "Did I not say that we should expect you then?" I reminded her that I was to wait until I heard from her the pleasure of the Queen. "Oh! then I am quite in fault, but the Queen waited for you ever so long." Her Majesty laughed and said, "Did I not say that we should expect you then?" I reminded her that I was to wait until I heard from her the pleasure of the Queen.

"In her conversation with the ladies, I had a rare opportunity of seeing the Queen throw off all restraint and talk and laugh like a happy girl of thirteen, long! long! may she have that light and happy habit."

In speaking of some lady's personal beauty she used an odd application of term: "very clear eyes" She asked if they knew who was to be presented next. . . . "I cannot give you more than quarters of an hour this morning. Mr. Sully—but on Wednesday I will give you a good long sitting." So I bowed and the Queen left her Chair to look at what I had done. So did the rest of the morning. candid remarks, and I must be allowed to say that they warmly approved my beginning; particularly the mouth which is a nice point to achieve in her portrait. When the Queen and the Baroness had left the Room the ladies remained to look at the picture and at my earnest request said that the face was rather full and the shadow under the lip rather strong. Put away my things and after some difficulty reached the door of exit—walked directly home and after washing my pencils have written you this long yarn."

## Bert Williams' Early Days in California

SAN PEDRO, California—Bert Williams, the Negro comedian, for many years one of the funniest men on the American stage, made in this city the modest beginnings of his career. His full name was Elbert Austin Williams, the first being shortened to Bert. He was born in New Providence, Nassau, in the British Bahamas. His parents took him to New York, at the age of two; and several years later, the family moved to San Pedro, where Bert entered public school.

In those days, Shirley's shoe-shining stand, on Beacon street, was the place where many of the young colored folk of the Los Angeles harbor district gathered nightly. Among them was Bert Williams who proved one of the best impromptu entertainers of the lot. They vied with one another singing negro songs and doing duck-and-wing dances. Williams is still remembered as one of the most willing performers; and even in those early days, there was a stamp of finish on his work.

The personification of good-nature, young Williams readily made friends among the white people of San Pedro. In high school, he was noted for his scholarship and was always among the leaders of his class. His ambition was to go through the University of California. But he left San Pedro on a barnstorming trip with a minstrel company and never returned.

Not until he had won fame as an entertainer did his fellow townsmen ever hear of Bert Williams again. But the road up was not an easy one. Many of the laughs that he gave his audiences were the result of bitter experience.

Bert Williams' quaint negro philosophy and his inimitable way of expressing it made him a popular favorite. After a season in Vanderville, he and George Walker joined forces. As Williams and Walker, they were soon known from coast to coast. Their musical comedy was a big success in London. During this engagement, they appeared at Buckingham Palace by royal command, at a lawn party given in honor of the birthday anniversary of the Prince of Wales.

Later Bert Williams continued as a lone entertainer, remaining in New York most of the time. Sarah Bernhardt pronounced him one of the world's greatest comedians. Unopposed by his success, Williams never presumed upon it.

"Bert Williams is a tremendous asset to the Negro race," Booker T. Washington once wrote of the comedian. "The fact of his success aids the Negro many times more than he could have helped the race by merely contenting himself to white about racial difficulties. The fact is, the American people are ready to honor any man who does something worth while, regardless of his color."

The soundness of this contention is once more proved by the way the public has received Charles Gilpin, the Negro actor who takes the star role of "The Emperor Jones."

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK  
KNICKERBOCKER  
"Bulldog Drummond"  
"A Real Madhouse" with A. D. MATHESON  
MOROSCO THEATRE  
"The Bat"  
Keepe Standee on Top of Their Tree



# The Danish Dairy Industry Moves Forward With Return of North Slesvig

THE return of North Slesvig to Denmark meant not only a great political and national victory for the Danes, but economically considered, it has placed the country considerably in advance of what obtained formerly with respect to agricultural possibilities.

South Jutland contains some of the best farming country in Denmark. Taken together with the great development in the dairy industry which has placed Denmark in the forefront as a butter producer, the fine pasture lands of Slesvig will add immeasurably to the potential possibilities of Danish butter making.

While England has for years been the best customer of Danish butter and bacon, the United States in more recent times has familiarized itself with the high quality of butter made in Denmark under conditions that warrant a superior product. For a time it seemed as if the proposed tariff measure in the United States would rear a wall against imports of Danish butter, but even if the bill should pass, it would not deter the manufacturers in Denmark from cultivating this market since it is quality on which they depend for their sales abroad.

A feature of Danish butter distribution in coming months is expected to be that besides putting up the butter in casks, as heretofore, there will be available package print butter, such as American dairies provide for their trade. It is assumed that such packing will make it possible to safeguard the "Lur Brand" trade-mark much better than where it comes in casks. The New York representative of the Danish Cooperative Creameries Association is of the opinion that this innovation will prove welcome in American trading centers where Dan-



A FARM ON THE ISLAND OF ALS, NORTH SLESVIG

ish butter has established itself as a standard product.

It is the opinion in Denmark that what that country is able to ship to the United States is only a drop in the bucket and will in no way interfere with the American production. The American people consume weekly about 28,000,000 pounds of butter. In

the face of this fact, what Denmark can export can by no means be considered competitive on the score of quantity. In respect to quality, however, it is agreed in commission house and commission circles that the Danish product has no peer, and that its coming here has spurred American butter makers to produce as high a grade as possible.

Danish agricultural development is a lesson as to what can be accomplished under adverse conditions. As a matter of fact, it was the loss of Slesvig to Germany that gave the first stimulus to farm activity on a large scale. The high school movement in Denmark next arrived as a foundational step in rural advance, and from the early seventies no nation has shown greater progress in the direction of farming than the Danes.

The word cooperation has a real meaning to the Danes. While in the cities at the present time industrial leaders and workers are locked in a struggle that has resulted in unemployment on a large scale, in the country districts the cooperative scheme is continuing to prove its benefit to the masses. The cooperative plan now in effect among the farmers is of such a nature that it would be almost impossible to separate the various interests, and the success of the plan is due to the fact that common sense rules throughout.

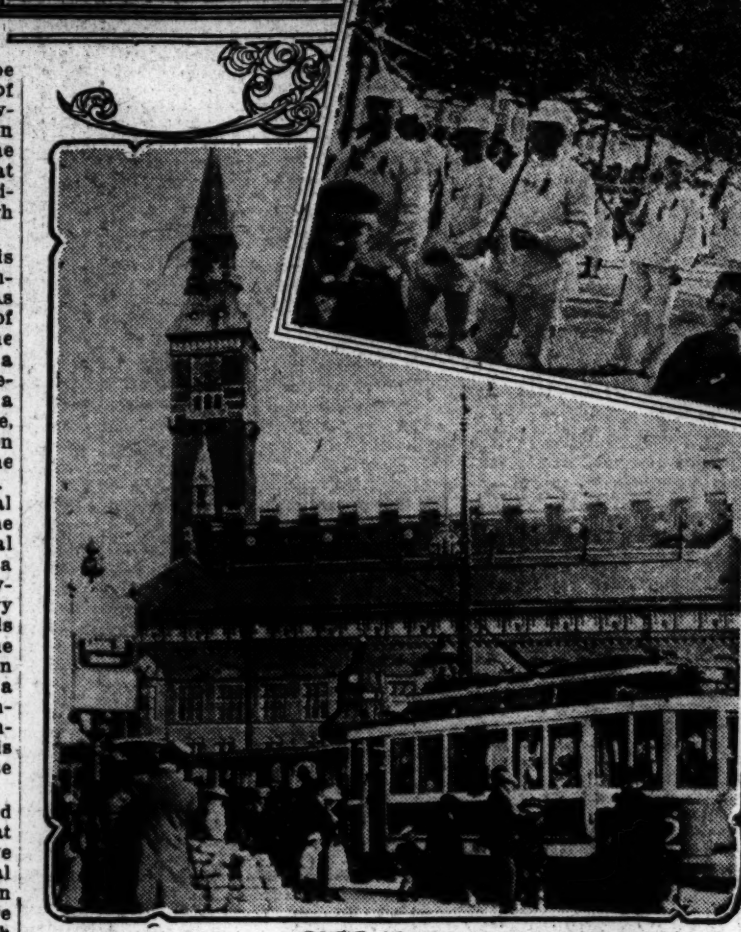
It is the folk high school that laid the seed for the mutual trust that characterizes the Danish cooperative movement. The elementary rural schools, however, are great factors in pointing the way for the cumulative knowledge possessed by the Danish farmer. It is, of course, a fact that centralized school control is much more easily established and maintained in a country with such limited territory as Denmark than where, as in the case of the United States, many millions of people and vast territories are to be covered. But the Danish school example in the rural districts is nevertheless looked upon as worthy of being followed in the United States, and American investigators sent out by the Government have made a close study of Danish conditions and recommended the introduction of many of its ideas at home.

The large number of farmers in the Danish Parliament is an evidence that the rural districts are able to furnish legislators that are truly representative of the interests of the country. The present Government rests to a very large extent on leading men from the country districts. As for those of Danish descent settled in the United States, most are engaged in farm development in the middle west and northwest states, and from this class a considerable number have gone to represent their districts in Congress. Where many of these agriculturalists are engaged in the dairy industry they have brought to bear those very Danish methods that have proved so successful in the land of their birth.

One of the reasons why Germany disliked letting go of South Jutland was that the farm facilities there were of such superior kinds. The Slesvig people, however, bear no ill will toward their former rulers. Already a flourishing trade is springing up between these neighbors, and while the South Jutlanders, so long under the



JUTLAND IS FAMOUS FOR ITS RICH MEADOWS AND FINE CATTLE.



CITY HALL COPENHAGEN

route, and is one of the most careful and well written narratives of the sort in existence.

The collection is also rich in rare prints of views in the west including one representing a fire on the prairie. This is a large lithographic plate depicting the rush of bison, antelope, grackle dogs, etc., rushing to safety. "The Death of Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames," and "John Smith Rescued by Pocahontas" and other well-known subjects are included in the collection.

## The Flowers of Greenland

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The giant white dandelion of Greenland, flowering evergreens and the smallest heath shrub in the world, an inch high but with blossoms of great beauty as revealed under the microscope, were shown here before the Botany Club of the University of Minnesota by Dr. M. P. Forsild, Danish botanist, and head of the Danish Arctic station at Disko, Greenland.

Dr. Forsild, who has just completed a botanical survey of the eastern, western and southern coasts of Greenland in those parts which support plant life, said that nearly all the flora of Greenland came from America and that some of it proved the former existence of a climate in Greenland warmer than the present climate.

"This is corroborated by the finding of mussel shells of species that no longer exist north of the St. Lawrence estuary," said Dr. Forsild.

Pictures of tall flowering plants were shown by Dr. Forsild as native to Greenland. The most general vege-

yoque of the Prussian junkerdom, may not forget their past experiences, yet they are willing to forgive so that the European nations may become rehabilitated as quickly and as thoroughly as possible.

Denmark is a luminous example of

what a small country can accomplish, and Danish enterprise is well worth studying in both farm and city district. The present outlook is a serious thing for the country, but as an offset the agricultural element is always there to balance accounts.

## Curious Birch Bark Book Made by An American Indian

New York, March 25 (Special Correspondence)

THE only book known to have been made by an American Indian, is at the Anderson Galleries with the rest of a collection of Americana owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien. This little picture book concerning wild animals was made by Solomon James, painter and chief of the Shawanegaw Indians. The leaves and covers are of birch bark, bound with porcupine quills and the volume is 4 1/2 inches high, 3 1/2 inches broad with 16 pages, most of them in colors. On the front cover is an Indian inscription, also in porcupine quills, meaning "Indian Book" and the cover is decorated with clusters of flowers. The back cover also has a cluster of flowers on it with a bee hovering over them. The book is dated inside the cover, "On the Day of Mutual Greetings," (New Year's Day) 1853.

The presentation inscription states that the book is a gift from the chief to his son, "Little Talking Bird," then 12 years old. The pages devoted to illustrations are made of single sheets of birch bark on which Solomon James or "Sound of Thunder Ravens," to give him his Indian name, painted pictures of wild animals of the region with textual comments on their habits and character. Among them are the moose, lynx, wolverine, beaver, rabbit, porcupine and wolf.

This curiosity was discovered and secured by Captain Skene, an Indian agent near Hudson Bay in 1871. He passed it along to Henry Salt, a missionary on Parry Island with a letter asking Mr. Salt to translate it for him. "Cramer's Navigation," another one of the exhibits, was published by Zadok Cramer in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1808 and was used by settlers in the pioneering days of the early west. Every flatboat that carried a migrating party down the rivers, it is stated, was guided to its destination by the directions contained in this book, which included rules for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

A number of works are listed telling of the lives and exploits of famous plainmen of early days. "Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)," "William F. Cody, the Mysterious Plainsman," a man whose identity is still unknown, "Doctor Carver, the Champion Shot of the World," "Texas Charlie, the Boy Ranger," and "White Beaver, the Indian Medicine Chief," are all books

that will bring back the romance of early days.

A specially rare and interesting book is "Experiences of a Forty-Niner," by William G. Johnston, a member of the wagon train that was



The Title Is Made With Porcupine Quills and, Translated, Means "Indian Book"

the first to enter California in 1849. It is stated that this book is practically unobtainable, as only 50 copies were privately printed in Pittsburgh in 1843, intended solely for Johnston's friends and fellow travelers who braved the unknown west with him. This volume is a direct transcription of Johnston's original journal kept on

lation, he said, was the black crustaceous lichen which covers much of the bare portion of Greenland and is the hardest plant in the world.

The slow growth of this lichen was illustrated by Dr. Forsild in an anecdote of a German explorer who left his name on a granite boulder in

Greenland in 1813 by scraping away the lichen, leaving the letters on the bare stone. Five years ago, more than a century after the lichen was scraped away, the German's name still was legible among the growing lichens around it.

The story of the visit of Leif Ericson to Greenland was corroborated, said Dr. Forsild, by the presence of Icelandic plant life which could have been brought to Greenland in no other way than by the ship of some such wanderer as Ericson.

## Civics and Education by Colored Women

A Federation With Twenty-Five Years of Achievement

THE reading public in the United States is fairly well acquainted with the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, but it surprises many people to learn that Negro women have been organized for more than a quarter of a century, and have a National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, with a record of distinctive achievement back of them, a present filled with splendid activities, and a future that is full of promise.

The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs came into existence in Washington, D. C., in 1896. Since that time biennial meetings have been held in Nashville, Chicago, Brooklyn, Louisville, St. Louis, Detroit, Hampton, Wilberforce and Tuskegee. With each assembling they measure their progress, and press on to greater heights, living to their motto "We lift as we climb," and at each milestone great numbers of new members have joined.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, wife of Judge Robert H. Terrell of Washington, D. C., was the leader in the formation of this organization, and has ably served as its president. Mrs. Terrell is an orator, a cultured woman, and a remarkable linguist.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington

When this federation met at Wilberforce, O., as guests of Wilberforce University in 1914, Mrs. Booker T. Washington presided. She has since been made honorary president. In 1920 their biennial was held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., with Mrs. Booker T. Washington as official hostess, assisted by Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Moton of the Institute. Among the 400 delegates were representatives of every state. Mrs. Mary B. Talbert presided at the Tuskegee meeting. During the session \$1000 was raised by the organization, and presented to Dr. Moton to be used as a scholarship fund in Tuskegee Institute. Miss Hattie G. Brown of Wilberforce, O., was elected president at this session. Miss Brown is active politically in Ohio, and is prominent in national organizations apart from the club movement. At the close of the Tuskegee meeting, in September, 1920, Mrs. Talbert, the retiring president, went to Sweden as a delegate to the International Council of Women.

Each state has club organization and in the march of progress and the changing times, they are keeping step. Mrs. Bessie Jones of West Baden, Ind., is chairman of their citizenship department. The department slogan is "America means equal opportunity for all." In order to live up to it, they are establishing summer schools in connection with their schools and colleges everywhere, having committees and sub-committees, to create interest and enthusiasm for these citizenship schools. A certificate is a qualification for the educational test, wherever such tests are required. Mrs. E. N. J. Sims of Spokane holds the office of chaplain. Mrs. Sims is also vice-president of the Spokane Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; she has served as club organizer in her state and is a leader of her people in her town. A unique feature of this organization is a Business Department of which Mrs. Mattie Foulkes of Keokuk, Iowa, is chairman.

Georgia's State Head

The principal of the normal department of Morris Brown University, in Atlanta, Georgia, is Mrs. Alice Carey. She attended school in Michigan, graduated from Wilberforce, and studied at Harvard and Chicago Universities. She has taught school for a number of years; she is at the head of her state federation; is noted for work among prisoners, and she started the first kindergarten in Georgia. She is the statistician of the national federation.

The publicity chairman is Mrs. R. R. Moton; Mrs. C. R. McDowell of Hannibal, Mo., is treasurer; Mrs. Minnie Scott of Toledo, O., is official parliamentarian; Mrs. Marian Wilkerson of Orangeburg, S. C., is vice-president-at-large; Miss Georgia Nugent of Louisville, Ky., is chairman of the executive board.

The Frederick Douglas Home at Anacostia, D. C., is owned and maintained, for its historic value, by the National Federation. The home is managed by a board of directors of which Mrs. Talbert is director and trustee for life. Mrs. J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., is custodian of the Douglas Home.

Among the planks of the National Federation one finds: "We recommend that colored women give close attention to the study of civics and to the laws of parliamentary usage; to current questions, local and national, in order to fit themselves for the franchise." "We heartily endorse the Urban League and the N. A. A. of C. P., which are doing so much for our proscribed race." "We go on record as endorsing the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted in the Volstead act." "Several other planks cover grievances which the race holds against mobs, lynchings, and the unjust press."

## London Bridge Is Broken Down, Just as the Old Song Says

London, England (Special Correspondence)

IN spite of the efforts of London city fathers, newspaper editors, and antiquaries, there does not seem the slightest prospect that the 760-year-old fragment of London Bridge, a complete arch recently discovered during excavations for new business premises, will be saved. The London House Estates Committee, the London City Council, and the public subscriptions are not forthcoming; and the firm which is putting up the new building on the site of the old arch says they cannot build round it and thus preserve it.

"London Bridge is broken down," as the song says. The rhyme was sung in London more than seven hundred years ago, and had reference to the destruction of a bridge over the Thames. The probable destruction of the last relic of another and a better bridge—built by Peter of Colechurch—may serve as a worthy pretext for recalling the ballad and its different versions. Here is the generally accepted text:

London Bridge is broken down,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
London Bridge is broken down,  
With a gay lady.

How shall we build it up again?  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
How shall we build it up again?  
With a gay lady.

Silver and gold will be stolen away,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Silver and gold will be stolen away,  
With a gay lady.

Build it up with iron and steel,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Build it up with iron and steel,  
With a gay lady.

Iron and steel will bend and bow,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Iron and steel will bend and bow,  
With a gay lady.

Build it up with wood and clay,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Build it up with wood and clay,  
With a gay lady.

Wood and clay will wash away,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Wood and clay will wash away,  
With a gay lady.

Build it up with stone so strong,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Build it up with stone so strong,  
With a gay lady.

The Children's Dance  
There is another version which seems to have greater swing in it, and it must be remembered that the ballad was not only the occasion of song but of dance also by the children of London. Here it is:

London Bridge is broken down, broken down, broken down,  
London Bridge is broken down,  
My fair lady.

Build it up with iron bars, iron bars,  
Iron bars,  
My fair lady.

Build it up with iron bars,  
Iron bars,  
My fair lady.

Iron bars will rust away, rust away,  
Rust away,  
My fair lady.

And so on with the other lines.

Antiquaries have been at great pains to get at the original version of the ballad but without success. For why? Because it is a folk song composed in the dim and distant ages when few could read or write, and the only enshrinement of rhymes and jingles was in the memory. As memory failed for a word here or a word there, another word was introduced, according to the skill of the singer.

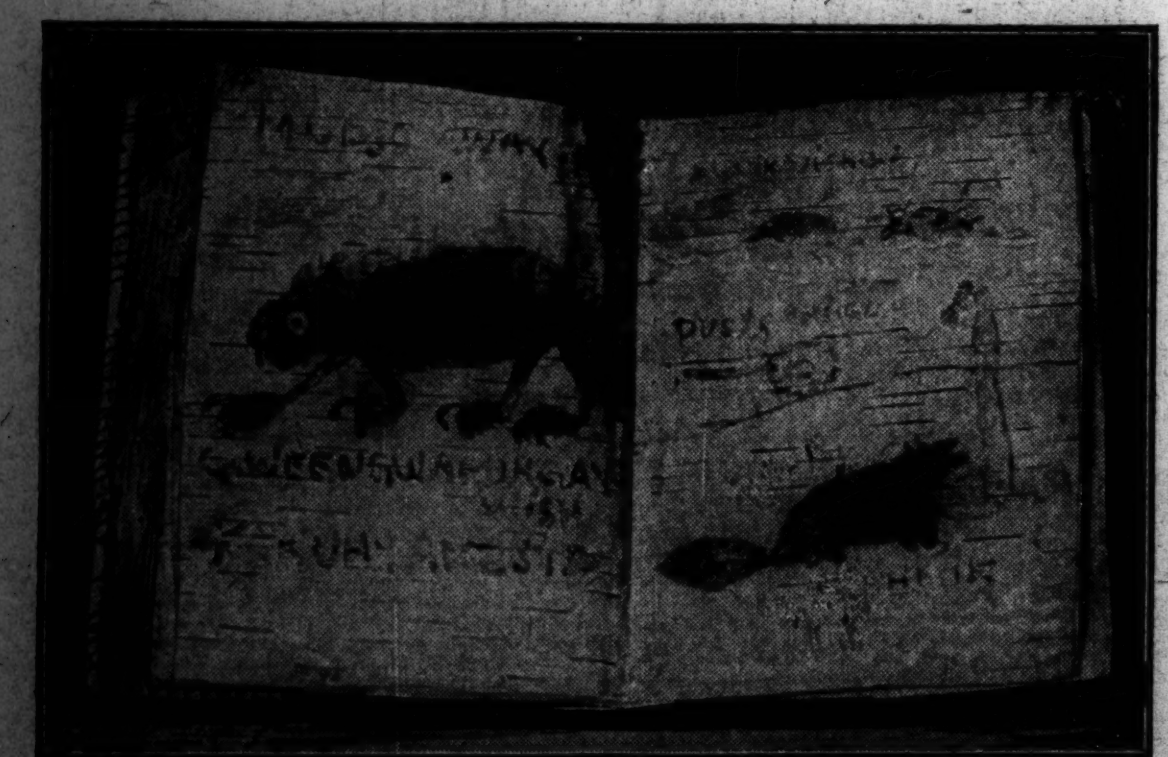
King Olaf's Attack

But like many another folk ballad it had its foundation in actual fact. London Bridge was broken down when King Olaf attacked the city in 1099. In the "Additamenta Historie Regis Olavi Sancti" it is recorded that King Olaf ordered great iron "hands" like fukes of anchors to be made, and cables to fashion them to. He set Canute to storm one side of the city, and Thurkill and Thorud the other.

He himself, sailing up the river Thames, lays his ships, protected round about by a testudo of shields, by the bridges, and orders the iron hands to be flung on the piles and crossbeams; then he urges his ships downstream with as great a force as possible, and pulls away all the piles and crossbeams by the force of the rowing. When this was done, since the bridges were unequal to bearing the weight placed upon them, the fortification gave way, and the garrison which was placed on the bridges and the fortification perished in the waters.

The London Bridge thus broken down was of wood. Peter of Colechurch's Bridge, of which an arch still remains, was of stone. So too was the bridge over the River Lee at Stratford-atte-Bow, so called after the first stone-arch bridge in England constructed by Queen Matilda. What more natural, then, than to suppose that the old ballad, "London Bridge is Broken Down," is a record of King Olaf's destructive exploit, and a chant in honor of Peter of Colechurch, who had built a bridge that would outlast all such assaults?

Build it up with stone so strong,  
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;  
Build it up with stone so strong,  
With a gay lady.



Pictures of Animals With Their Names and Characteristics in Indian



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRONG TONE IS  
MANIFESTED BY  
NEW YORK MARKET

Volume of Business Somewhat  
Smaller—Good Demand for  
Liberty Bonds

Prices moved irregularly upward at the opening of today's New York stock market, but the variety of issues traded in indicated another active session. Leaders of the railway and industrial groups were not materially changed, speculative interest centering in the sugars, cheap oils and specialties. Barnsdall "A" rose one point with Pierce Oil preferred and Manati Sugar, Cuba Cane preferred. Allied Chemical and Davidson Chemical were better by 1 to 1 1/2 points. U. S. Steel and related shares made fractional gains. The only prominent stock to show heaviness was United Fruit, which declined 1 point.

Volume of Business Dwindles  
Early promise of another very busy day was not fulfilled. Trading during the morning fell away more than 50 per cent. Yesterday's dealings and spectacular features were altogether lacking. Oils, coppers, motors, and rubbers were in steady demand and sugars strengthened their early positions. Buying of the metals which included Anaconda, Utah, and American Smelting, coincided with reports of heavy exports of refined copper. Sears Roebuck, Associated Dry Goods, and several of the minor equipments showed firmness. Rails remained listless, Norfolk and Western and Ann Arbor preferred alone showing moderate strength. Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Another Uprising in Afternoon  
Renewed accumulation of representative shares like Baldwin, Studebaker, Mexican Petroleum and United States Steel caused another outburst of buying which carried up numerous stocks anywhere from 1 to 4 points above the previous close.

Special issues were influenced by favorable news and pool operations, but the general movement had its basis to a large extent on a growing belief that fundamental conditions warranted a higher range of values.

Bonds Eased Off  
Trading in bonds eased in the first half of the session, with the smaller dealings in the stock market.

Liberty 3 1/2s made another new high record at 93.58 and most of the other Liberty issues, notably the 4 1/2s, were firm.

Foreigns showed irregularity, Mexican 4s losing 1 point, while the 5s gained a large fraction. Higher prices prevailed for French Municipals, Japanese 1st 4 1/2s and 4s and Swiss 8s. Seaboard Air Line continued to feature the domestic railroads, the stamped 4s rising 1/4 point and the refunding 4s 2 1/4. Southern Pacific convertible 5s and collateral 4s, Western Maryland 4s, Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s and Philippine Railway 4s gained 1 point each.

## CHICAGO BOARD

		Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:	May	1.35	1.32	1.29 1/2	1.30
	Sept.	1.10	1.09 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2
	Oct.	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2
Corn:	May	3.50	3.45	3.37 1/2	3.38 1/2
	Sept.	3.16 1/2	3.16 1/2	3.14 1/2	3.14 1/2
	Oct.	3.04 1/2	3.04 1/2	2.93 1/2	2.93 1/2
Oats:	May	3.06 1/2	3.06 1/2	3.03 1/2	3.03 1/2
	Sept.	2.74 1/2	2.74 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.68 1/2
	Oct.	2.60 1/2	2.60 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.56 1/2
Pork:	May	19.75			19.75
Lard:	May	10.00	10.00	9.80	9.80
	Sept.	11.05	11.25	11.05	11.10
	Oct.	11.30	11.47	11.30	11.47
Ribbs:	May	11.30b	11.47	11.37	11.37b
	Sept.	10.60b	10.80	10.72	10.72a
	Oct.	10.80			10.80a



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ELECTRIFICATION  
OF SWISS FEDERAL  
RAILWAYS GOES ON

Business Generally, However, Is  
at a Standstill in Switzerland—  
Germans Cancel Contracts

ZURICH (By Mail).—Electrification of Swiss federal railways continues to be the chief activity, while other industries are almost at a standstill because of the high exchange. This is particularly of interest to Americans, because in 1920 the Swiss floated an 8 per cent loan in the New York market and with the funds began the electrification. This bond has been one of the best foreign issues on the exchange since that time and has never sold below par.

At the time there was considerable opposition among the farmers against floating the loan, as they felt 8 per cent was far too high. However, Switzerland was just then under the necessity of paying for large amounts of imports, and would have lost considerably had she been forced to buy dollars at the prevailing high rate. Operation of exchange has since justified this course, for the Swiss franc is again close to par.

## Business Quiet

Further funds, however, have not been borrowed abroad. In the spring of 1921 she floated a substantial loan in Switzerland at 5 1/2 per cent, and has just completed another, for 100,000,000 francs, also at 5 1/2 per cent. Both were oversubscribed. This is explained in part by the great internal depression in trade and industry which has left much of the banking funds idle. These have been accumulating, awaiting an outlet, and as the national bank rate is only 4 per cent, there was an eager rush to take up the new securities. This cannot continue because the serious decline in income from taxation which has followed the crisis will force the state, cantons and cities to borrow again.

The Swiss position is like that of a dividend-paying stock in a declining market. Her own solidity works against her. All her neighbors are suffering for debased currency and an overindulgence in printing presses, with the result that the Swiss franc is hopelessly beyond their reach. With the franc are all the Swiss products, and being essentially a trade nation, business is at a standstill. Although not as big, Switzerland is suffering from the same troubles that beset America and England. As the majority of Swiss products are specialties such as silk, clocks and watches, chocolate, cheese, instruments and some cotton goods, a recovery cannot be looked for until exchange returns to a much more normal level. There is little market for luxuries or specialties under present conditions.

## Unemployment Grows

In January the official count of unemployed was 148,957, compared with 137,561 the preceding month and 134,073 at the end of October. Of these, 88,967 are given full unemployment compensation and 59,970 are on part schedule. It is estimated that the additional number of unemployed outside of the official count would bring the total up to at least 160,000. As this amounts to one-tenth of the total male population, regardless of age, it may be gathered that Swiss industry is not in a booming condition. As one banker expressed it: "Switzerland is living off her fat. She has not really made any money since the war, and a continuance of present conditions will throw many of the best firms into bankruptcy within a year."

As the Swiss law forces firms which close down to give six months' pay to employees, many factories, closed for all practical purposes, are keeping open a few hours a day during the six months' period so as to get at least a small return before they shut down finally. Conditions show no tendency to improve and business men are deeply concerned.

In recognition of this fact, only Swiss bids were received for cables on the recent St. Gothard line, although German offers are said to have been much lower. However, the Swiss cable makers have no testing plant of the proper size for such large cables and the new bids are to be opened to outsiders. This will amount to a network of cable nearly 3000 miles in length, of which about 1800 miles will bear fast traffic.

Swiss tourist trade, always a profitable and important part of the national income, has not been as great recently as had been hoped, and is still below the pre-war level. This is blamed in part on her prevailing high costs, which make it almost impossible for any of her neighbors to visit, and even hinders travelers from England and America. Hope is expressed among business men that the coming summer will show a great improvement, although it is admitted that surplus funds for travel are not as numerous as in former years even in countries of high exchange, because of the great depression there.

Some difficulties are being experienced in trade with Germany, owing to the cancellation of contracts by German firms, following the increasing labor costs and heavy outlays for raw materials which the falling mark has brought. This is especially true in contracts made in marks, and a court of arbitration has been established to settle disputes that arise.

## ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CORP. BUY

During January, plants of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation turned out 118,000 pairs of shoes every full working day. The Endicott-Johnson's January output represented 10 per cent of the month's shoe production in the entire United States.

## DIVIDEND POSTPONED

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The National Oil Company of New Jersey has postponed the payment of its dividend on its preferred 5 per cent cumulative stock, usually paid April 15.

BUILDING MATERIAL  
EXPORTS DECREASE

South America Took 18 Per Cent  
of the 1921 Shipments

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Of what might be designated five "raw materials" of the building industry exported from the United States in 1921, South America (the Falkland Islands are not included, their trade being negligible) took 18 per cent, according to a special report just completed by Mrs. H. M. Hoar, of the research division of the United States Department of Commerce.

These five materials—hydraulic cement, fire brick, structural iron and steel, galvanized sheets, and southern yellow pine lumber—had a total export value last year of \$57,797,177, and South America's share of these shipments amounted to \$10,237,254. While both of these sums are much below the corresponding figures for 1920, i. e., \$107,053,013 and \$21,441,443, respectively, the relative proportion of the exports taken by South America in that year—20 per cent—was only slightly larger than in the year just closed.

The decline during the calendar year 1921 is explainable in the existing world-wide depression which was evidenced in South America by a drastic curtailment of the foreign demand for the various staple products it would export under normal conditions, the consequent scarcity of funds for construction purposes, the high cost of materials (though less inflated than in 1920), and the adverse rate of exchange.

Exports of cement to South America in 1920 were 1,267,013 tons, 54 per cent of all our cement exports. In 1921 they were 290,902, 25 per cent of all. Exports of firebrick in 1920 to South America were 2,370,000 bricks, 3 per cent of all firebrick exports, in 1921 they were 1,496,000, 4 per cent of all. Structural iron exports to South America in 1920 were 60,301 tons, 12 per cent of the total, in 1921, 32,967 tons, 11 per cent of the total. Galvanized sheets exported to South America in 1920 were 59,390,888 pounds, 24 per cent of such exports to all countries, in 1921 they were 18,455,526 pounds, 15 per cent of all. Pine boards going to South America were 128,872,000 feet in 1920, 20 per cent of total pine board exports; in 1921 they were 111,121,000, 26 per cent of the total.

Douglas fir and oak are the only kinds of boards other than long leaf yellow pine taken by South America in quantities. The amount of fir taken in 1920 was 95,028 feet, in 1921 it was 50,408 feet. Oak board exports to South America in 1920 were 7,260,000 feet, in 1921 only 6,887,000 feet.

South America's purchases of wooden sash, doors and blinds from the United States are small, amounting in value to only \$7154 in 1919, or 1 per cent of the exports to all countries; \$34,361, or 3 per cent, in 1920; and \$21,810, or 2 per cent, in 1921. The evident lack of demand is due to the fact that the greater portion of the South American supply of sash, doors, and blinds is manufactured in small woodworking shops, and only to order, in conformity with the general custom of constructing these articles to suit the individual building.

BALTIMIC TRADING  
SOCIETY PLANNING  
FOR EXPANSION

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Special Correspondence).—The "Nebal" (Netherlands Baltic Trading Society), which has an extensive organization in Danzig, Poland, the Russian border States, and Soviet Russia, is about to strengthen its position still further by the establishment of the Nebal-Central Co. at Danzig, with a fully paid-up capital of \$9,000,000 marks. This capital has been supplied exclusively by Dutch industrial concerns. Among the companies which have contributed are Messrs. Bogaers & Son's Woollen Textile Factories, at Delft, Messrs. Dobbelaan's Soap Factories, and "Hollandia" Condensed Milk Works, at Vlaardingen, the "Kalle's" Dredging Works, and Wyman Peckink, at Amsterdam, as well as a number of other important firms.

The capital is soon to be extended by the participation of additional industries and by the issue of shares among the general public. Messrs. W. O. F. Nieuwenkamp's Commercial Company, at Amsterdam, will represent the Nebal Company's interests in Holland, whilst Mr. Nieuwenkamp will be one of the managers of the Nebal Company at Danzig.

EAST ASIATIC CO.  
REPORT FOR YEAR

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence).—The East Asiatic Company, a shipping, trading, and manufacturing undertaking with ramifications all over the world, has issued its annual report. The company has a capital of 50,000,000 kroner. The dividend for last year is 20 per cent, and the reserve fund is now 62,500,000 kroner, and the pension fund, made up of contributions from the company and from the board members and directors, amounts to about 10,500,000 kroner.

The company has at its disposal a fleet of 302,000 tons, including the tonnage of affiliated companies.

The company has large teak plantations in Siam, with saw-mills. The forests owned on the Malacca peninsula cover a very large area. The rubber plantations cover 40,874 acres under the management of the company's Singapore branch.

It also owns cement factories, condensed milk factories, and huge Soya cake mills, etc., in Denmark.

## RAILWAYS PLAN IMPROVEMENTS

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—From 200 to 350 new cars and a general reorganization for better service, which will involve a yearly expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the next 10 years, is promised on behalf of the Pittsburgh railways by A. W. Thompson, president of the Philadelphia company.

PHILADELPHIA &  
READING PUSHES  
ROAD BETTERMENT

Line Is Spending \$15,000,000 for  
Improvements—\$7,000,000  
for New Equipment

Improvements and additions which will cost well in excess of \$15,000,000 are now being prosecuted by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The largest item is for new equipment, which will cost about \$7,000,000, while the company is building a new terminal at Camden, N. J., which will cost about \$3,000,000 and is erecting a new bridge at Harrisburg, which will cost about \$3,250,000.

In addition, the company is constructing a number of small bridges, replacing two stations with new structures and making other improvements, which will run the total well above \$15,000,000. At the close of last year it was officially stated Reading would spend approximately \$10,000,000 this year on improvements and betterment, but work now in hand is well in excess of this and indicates the faith of the Reading management in the business future of the country and putting of property in condition to render more economical and expeditious service to the public.

## New Equipment

New equipment ordered to be delivered this year consists of 25 consolidation freight locomotives, which were awarded to the Baldwin Locomotive Works. They will cost about \$1,000,000. The company has also ordered 2000 steel coal cars and 105 passenger coaches, including both standard and suburban type. The cost of passenger equipment will be approximately \$3,000,000. The total cost of all new equipment, including locomotives and cars, will approximate \$7,000,000.

The new bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is partly finished and will cost \$3,250,000. In addition the company is building 11 small bridges in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

The new terminal at Camden, N. J., is to replace the structure which was burned to the ground about eight years ago. Drilling is progressing for test pilings and it is expected to have the new terminal finished for the 1923 season. The cost of the terminal with new trackage will approximate \$3,000,000.

## Track Capacity Increased

A stretch of new track is being laid between Haddon Heights and Magnolia, N. J., a distance of 2 1/2 miles. This stretch will enable express trains to pass suburban trains going in the same direction, and will add to the capacity of the tracks for seashore traffic. Interlocking systems will be installed at each end of the new track.

The company has ordered 20,000 tons of new rails for delivery over the second half of year, which, at \$40 a ton, amounts to \$800,000.

Two new stations are in the course of construction, at Swatara, near Hershey, Pa., and at Conestoga. The coal yard at Twenty-third and Locust streets, Philadelphia, is being rebuilt and the company is also rebuilding the drawbridge at Atlantic City. Additional parking space is to be provided at Atlantic City to relieve congestion of automobiles which meet seashore travelers.

KANSAS PLANS FOR  
WHEAT HARVESTERS

TOPEKA, Kan., (Special Correspondence).—Harvest hands in the Kansas wheat fields next summer will be paid on a basis more nearly commensurate with the value of the wheat. This is the announcement of the State Farm Bureau as compiled from the reports of the probable wages to be paid by the wheat farmers during the coming season.

This means a reduction of approximately 25 per cent in wages from the scale paid a year ago and approximately 25 per cent in wages from the war period. The wage scale this year is expected to be around \$3 a day, with board and lodging included and about 70 cents additional, where the harvest worker arranges to board himself. This wage scale is only slightly higher than that paid for the 10 years previous to the war. At Kansas is compelled to import from 20,000 to 30,000 men for the harvest season, the number being gauged by the acreage and size of the crop. The State has between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres of wheat to cut this year.

FRENCH MARKET FOR  
GOVERNMENT FUNDS

## By Special Cable

PARIS, April 5.—It is understood that today the market for Government funds is freely opened. The announcement applies to the 5 per cents of 1915 and 1916, and later loans will shortly be equally free. Hitherto these rates could only be negotiated in limited quantities and at fixed prices which buyers were hardly prepared to give. There has been an outcry against the system and as a result of the agitation the Bourse returns to the ordinary custom of allowing prices to be established in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

It is possible that there will be some disturbance at first and that rentes thrown upon the market will cause a depreciation of value. But this will be a temporary phenomenon and it is held that French securities require no artificial support.

## BUILDING FIRMS AGAIN IN SOUTH

ATLANTA, April 5.—Two trainloads of material are en route to Atlanta, Ga., for assembling the first Ford cars built in the South in more than a year, according to local Ford interests. Between 300 and 400 men will be given employment at the Ford plant here.

CORN PRODUCTS  
EARNINGS CLIMB

Net profits of the Corn Products Refining Company for the first quarter of this year were equal to 6 per cent on the \$49,784,000 common stock, after allowing 7 per cent on the \$37,800,000 preferred. It is more than probable, however, that the company will make such liberal charges to depreciation, etc., as to reduce the profits nearer to 5 per cent.

The earning power of the company was never on a stronger basis, with the foreign business sweeping to new high figures every month. There are few industrial concerns able to match Corn Products in point of earnings and percentage of plant capacity employed.

It is said that the well-advertised product, Mazola, is alone earning all the dividends now being paid on the company's common and preferred shares. Pulverized glucose, which can be used as a substitute for sugar in candy making and for many other domestic purposes, is also making substantial earnings. This product can be merchandised at 2 cents a pound and show a very satisfactory profit.

Just what will be done with respect to an increase in the dividend or a stock dividend remains solely up to President E. T. Bedford. He dominates the company, and what he says usually goes.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL ELECTION

NEWARK, N. J., April 4.—Four directors, including President Eugene W. Grace, were selected at a meeting of stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation today. The others were Grayson M. Murphy, Henry Snyder and Eugene V. R. Thayer.

GENERAL MOTORS  
BUSINESS IS FAR  
AHEAD OF 1921

Output and Sales First Quarter of  
1922 Double That of Corre-  
sponding Period of 1921

Substantial evidence that the motor car industry is rapidly recovering from the conditions which for the past 18 months have retarded production is found in figures supplied by General Motors Corporation, showing the trend of its business since the beginning of the year.

These figures indicate that the output and sales of the motor car divisions for the first three months of 1922 will approximately double the business done during the corresponding period last year. Sales reported during January and February were in excess of 36,000 cars and this was at the time of year when sales are invariably at a low point. This is considerably more than double the business done in the first two months of 1921.

March production of cars is at least 50 per cent ahead of February, with commercial vehicles coming in for a fair share of increased business.

## Good Orders From Farmers

Late returns from agricultural districts, especially the grain-producing areas, indicate a marked change in sentiment among farmers, reflected in orders for tractors, trucks, farm im-

## plements, farm lighting units and miscellaneous equipment, as well as motor cars.

An official estimate gives 66,000 units as the total output of the General Motors cars, truck and tractor group in the first quarter of 1922.

In discussing the industry as a whole, C. S. Mott, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, points out that the buyer of a standard make of automobile receives a greater dollar-for-dollar value today than ever before. Even in cases where the price has not gone back to the lowest pre-war level, the difference, generally speaking, is more than compensated for by the greatly increased intrinsic value in the product itself.

## Demand Increasing

Mr. Mott further declares that the future of the automotive industry is absolutely secure because it is based on a universal and ever-increasing demand for fast and economical transportation and that leadership in the industry will be identified with quantity production, broad scale scientific merchandising and a perfect coordination of all essential activities.

While the General Motors Corporation, in common with other industrial institutions, has passed through a year of unprecedented difficulties and hardships, marked progress has been made in adjusting the plants and organizations to meet the new conditions. Several products have been discontinued in order to avoid needless duplication and the manufacture of certain other products has been consolidated under the same management with decided economies.

## ATLANTIC GULF OIL'S OUTPUT

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines' Mexican oil subsidiary, the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, produced 884,978 barrels of crude oil in March, the best monthly record since last August.

PROPOSED OIL TAX  
IN THE DUTCH EAST  
INDIES UNPOPULAR

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Special Correspondence).—Mr. Deterding, the general manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, expresses the view that the proposed increased export tax on petroleum products in the Dutch East Indies may create a precedent which would be taken advantage of by other governments.

"Suppose," he said, "that the Government of Mexico, where the Royal Dutch produces enormous quantities of petroleum, costing about 10 cents per barrel to bring to the surface, should take it into its head to impose impossible taxes. We should protest and call in the assistance of our Government, but the gentlemen in Mexico would point out that they were merely following the example of the Dutch Government."

Mr. Deterding further referred to the great importance which the company attached to liquid fuel. Whilst formerly it was dependent upon oil for lighting purposes, the company was now concentrating on liquid fuel, which had to a considerable extent taken the place of benzene for use in motor cars. The world output of petroleum now totals about 90,000,000 tons, of which the Royal Dutch handles 10,000,000. Its trade in liquid fuel being the chief branch of the business.

Replying to a question in regard to the new German invention of liquid coal, Mr. Deterding said that the Royal Dutch was interested in the invention. It had not yet been applied on a large scale, but the experiments made had yielded very satisfactory results.

## NEW ISSUE

Acting under Authority of the United States Government

The Military Government of Santo Domingo

issues on behalf of the

## Dominican Republic

\$6,700,000

Twenty-Year Customs Administration 5 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Repayable at maturity at 101 and interest

Dated March 1, 1922

Due March 1, 1942

The issue of these Bonds has received the approval of the United States Government required by the terms of the American-Dominican Convention of 1907.

Not callable before March 1, 1931

Principal, sinking fund, premium and interest payable in New York, Boston and Chicago, at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co., Fiscal Agents for the service of this loan, in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, exempt from Dominican Taxes, present or future.

Sinking Fund, first payment April 1, 1930, sufficient to retire entire issue by maturity, provides for purchase in the open market or call by lot at 101 and interest beginning March 1, 1931, of at least one-twelfth of the issue each year.

SECURITY: The Military Government of Santo Domingo guarantees "The acceptance and validation of this Bond issue by any Government of the Dominican Republic as a legal, binding and irrevocable obligation of the Dominican Republic," and further agrees that during the life of this loan customs duties will be collected by an official appointed by the President of the United States, and that the loan now authorized shall have a direct lien on these customs revenues. For the past 14 1/2 years the annual average customs revenues have amounted to over twice present interest and fixed sinking fund charges.

These Bonds will become a first charge upon customs revenues (subject only to the expenses of their collection) after the retirement, not later than 1929, of the loans of 1908 and 1918, of which there were outstanding January 1, 1922, \$7,534,000 and \$1,627,000 respectively now a prior charge upon customs revenues.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: "The Military Government of Santo Domingo engages that during the term of this loan, no future bonds of the Republic will be issued, secured by customs revenues, other than the total authorized amount of Bonds of this issue (namely \$6,700,000, and an additional amount not exceeding \$3,300,000 which may subsequently be issued after previous agreement between the Government of the Republic and the Government of the United States), unless the annual average customs revenues for the five years immediately preceding amount to at least 1 1/2 times total charges on all obligations secured by customs revenues, including charges of any new loan, and that the present customs tariff will not be changed during the life of this loan without previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the Government of the United States."

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES: Customs revenues from August 1, 1907, to December 31, 1921, amounted to about \$56,728,000, averaging approximately \$3,912,000 per year. For the six years ended December 31, 1921, customs revenues averaged over \$4,500,000. Annual interest and fixed sinking fund requirements on the entire funded debt of the Republic, upon completion of present financing, amount to \$1,857,500. Since 1907, annual customs revenues have been ample for the service of all funded debt. Total revenues, for the six years ended December 31, 1921, averaged annually \$6,902,055, while expenditures, not including public improvements, averaged annually \$6,320,494.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: Proceeds are to be used for the retirement of a portion of external indebtedness, all internal indebtedness, for public works and highways and other purposes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC occupies the eastern part of the Island of Haiti, West Indies. Total area of the Republic over 19,000 square miles, or larger than the combined areas of Vermont and New Hampshire. Population in 1921 was 894,587. Principal products are sugar, cocoa, tobacco and coffee. Foreign trade has grown from \$9,632,926 in 1905 to \$45,199,375 in 1921, and has more than doubled in the past eight years.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 94 1/2 and interest, yielding over 6%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co.

Brown Brothers & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BARNSDALL CORP.  
DEVELOPS A NEW  
'GAS' SUBSTITUTE

'Super-Gas' for Motors a Success  
—Contracts for Developing  
Soviet Oil Fields

"A Romance of the Oil Industry" might be an appropriate title for an explanation of what has been going on in the Barnsdall Corporation to account for the recent sharp upturn in the "A" and "B" shares of this corporation.

This is the company that is turning out the new motor fuel called "Super-Gas," but that is only one reason for market appreciation of the stock, in anticipation of profits.

The other reason is Wall Street seems to be awakening to the fact that Barnsdall had made an agreement with the Soviet authorities of the Trans-Caucasian states of Russia, whereby the American firm possesses the exclusive rights to develop the natural resources of the country and handle all products thereof, and particularly for the development of the rich oil fields of Baku.

In October, 1921, Henry Mason Day returned from Constantinople with the concessions signed by Rabinowitch, the authorized trade representative of the Trans-Caucasian States of Soviet Russia. International Barnsdall Corporation was then formed, in which he has a 25 per cent interest, and the Barnsdall Corporation a 75 per cent interest.

Early in January arrangements were made for representatives of the International Barnsdall Corporation to go into Russia, where every facility was given them by the Soviet Government for the development of the oil fields. In February Mr. Day and associates came out of Russia, and on March 9 the chief of the oil division of Barnsdall returned to the United States, bringing with him tentative arrangements with Trans-Caucasian governments by which the International Barnsdall Corporation was given the exclusive rights to operate the Baku oil fields for a term of years and to join with the governments in the marketing of all products of the Trans-Caucasian countries.

Subject to final agreement at the Geneva conference, the Barnsdall officials feel that they will be able to consummate an agreement along the lines indicated, which would result in the acquiring of large and valuable rights in the well-known Baku oil fields and adjacent territory. Mr. Day has remained in Europe for the purpose of consummating such negotiations.

"Super-Gas" a Success  
In the latter part of 1920, a few men interested in the automobile business in and about Detroit, Mich., came to the Barnsdall Corporation and stated they had developed a new product of oil to supplant gasoline. For a considerable period of time Dr. A. S. Ramage had been working upon a process to manufacture this product, and these automobile men had financed the construction of a small laboratory in Detroit. From the laboratory standpoint the process was a complete success.

The syndicate which had so financed Dr. Ramage's investigations, desired an oil company to further work out the process commercially, and selected the Barnsdall Corporation.

After an investigation the company entered into a contract with the Detroit syndicate for the exclusive rights in the United States and Mexico and agreed to proceed with the development on the basis of commercial use and sale of the product.

At the refinery of the Barnsdall Corporation, following the installation of the initial plant, larger units were installed, and today the company has in actual operation a 500-barrel-a-day plant, and under course of construction 500 barrels a day additional capacity.

How It Is Made  
The process itself is known as the "Ramage Process," and consists of passing over iron ore in a closed tube vaporized oil mixed with steam. A yield of motor spirit, with the use of gas oil, has developed from 70 to 85 per cent from the crude. The remaining percentage is now under a course of treatment, it being in vapor form, and Barnsdall Corporation expects to develop useful products from the residue.

The cost of operation is nominal as the gas taken off is used for fuel to operate the furnace, and the iron ore, while originally of little cost, in no way deteriorates.

The resultant product is of the gasoline family, and is practically free from carbon-forming compounds, can be used with any carburetor now in existence, and from actual tests in operation of ordinary automobiles, shows conclusively an increase in mileage of 25 per cent and a similar increase in power. The most remarkable development in its actual use is that the labor in a motor, which is generally referred to as a "knock," is almost entirely eliminated.

The Barnsdall Corporation, at the request of the Detroit syndicate, shipped a sample of Super-Gas to the Detroit Bus Company, which, after analysis and test contracted for their entire requirements for 1922, running into 600,000 gallons of the product.

Sells at Premium  
While it is claimed that the percentage of recovery of Super-Gas, with the use of this process, from fuel oil is from 65 per cent to 85 per cent, to be conservative in arriving at cost, the company takes 50 per cent as a basis of recovery. With a basic cost of one gallon of fuel oil at 3 cents per gallon, a recovery of 60 per cent in Super-Gas would make the raw material cost 5 cents per gallon, to which should be added cost of conversion, finishing, and royalties, estimated liberally at not exceeding 2 1/2 cents per gallon, making the total cost of a gallon of the Super-Gas 7 1/2 cents.

will command a much higher price than gasoline, on the basis of the present price of gasoline at the refinery of 14 1/2 cents, this would leave a net profit on each gallon of Super-Gas of 7 cents, or \$2.50 per barrel.

In the present capacity of the plant finished and the one under construction profits from this process are estimated \$1,277,500 per year, and cost of installation will not exceed \$250,000, thus, in the first year, paying back the entire cost of plant and equipment, and over \$1,000,000 profit besides.

The difference between the use of this process and the general processes used in making gasoline is accentuated by the following facts:

The large requirements in the use of gasoline are now met by the general use of what is known as the Burton process. In order to produce gasoline from any of these processes, it is necessary to have a system of steel tanks or stills, in which the heavy oil is placed and heated. Under heavy pressure of from 75 to 300 pounds per square inch, the vapors escape from the still and are condensed. Only the light products are permitted to escape. The original installation under any of these processes would cost at least four times the installation required for the operation of the Ramage process.

The use of the Burton process does not give the resultant single product of gasoline as the use of the Ramage process gives one product, Super-Gas, but gives a series of products, such as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, etc., and the result has been, in the oil industry, that, by reason of the lack of salability of the products other than gasoline, gasoline has had to bear the whole expense of operation. To a large extent this has been the cause of the maintenance of the high price of gasoline, and even in such case, the recovery under the Burton process does not exceed from 30 per cent to 35 per cent, as compared with double that in the Ramage process.

In short, Barnsdall has passed beyond the purely experimental stage with its new motor fuel; it has arrived at the point where it is contracting to supply the product. The company estimates that as demand grows production can be expanded to 10,000 barrels per day of Super-Gas, at a total installation cost of not over \$250,000. The annual return upon such cost based on current market prices of the product would be upwards of \$12,000,000.

FRENCH CONCERN  
IS TO DEVELOP  
BUDAPEST HARBOR

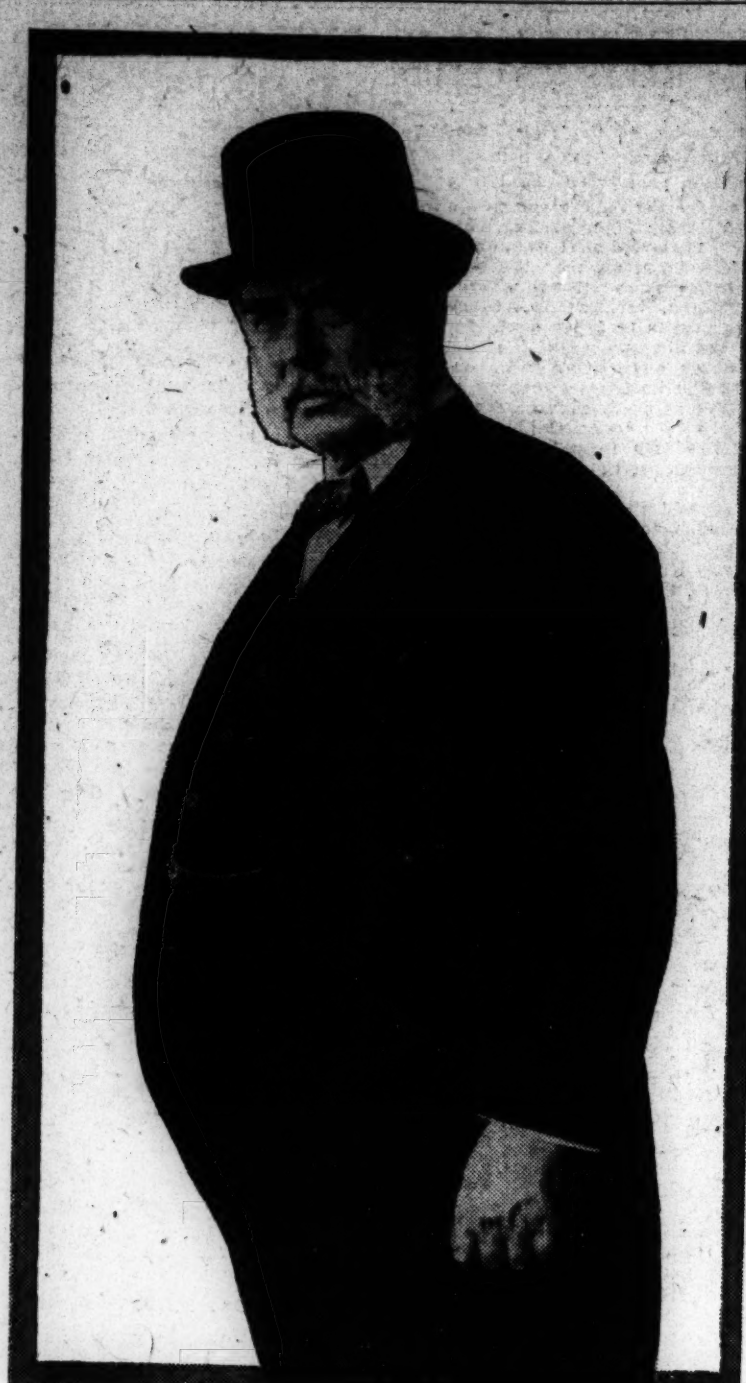
BUDAPEST, Hungary.—There is an agreement between the Hungarian Government and the French firm Schneider-Creusot for the enlarging and working of the international free harbor of Budapest. According to this agreement the Hungarian State and a company with an initial capital of 100,000,000 crowns, of which the French group will pay 40 per cent in cash and the State provide 60 per cent in the form of the right of working the harbor.

The harbor remains the property of the state and the building expenses are also at her charge. The company obtains a permission of working for 50 years and is charged with the costs of running the business as well as those of its maintenance. As indemnification for building expenses, the company obtains 400,000,000 crowns from the Hungarian Government and must on their side provide the sum of 13,000,000 French francs, by an emission of preference shares.

QUEBEC WILL SPEND  
\$200,000 ON HARBOR

QUEBEC, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Two hundred thousand dollars will be spent by the Quebec Harbor Board immediately upon various improvements needed, including the dredging of the entrance into the St. Charles River to make room for boats of exceptional draught.

Other works included are the dredging of the entire basin beside the great grain elevators, to maintain a consistent depth of 35 feet, the completion of the large wharves along the St. Charles River in order to give easy berthing to the largest steamers, the extension and improvement of the system of elevators in order to expedite the transference of grain to the large steamers; the construction of pontoons for the better wharfing of steamers, and of oil tanks, coal chutes and small quays, and the general renovation of sheds and immigration docks.



George F. Baker

George F. Baker is probably one of the least known of any of the country's leading bankers. Repeated attempts to learn more of his life have proved unsuccessful, so that his early career remains a closed book. As founder and for many years president of the First National Bank of New York and organizer of its profitable adjunct the First Security Company, he has been instrumental in building up one of the largest banking institutions in the country. Mr. Baker is still active in banking circles as chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York and director of many other large corporations.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY	1921	1922
February:		
Total operating revenue	\$12,082,472	\$12,128,673
Net operating revenue	2,331,475	2,530,810
Operating income	2,408,746	2,714,000
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$22,744,616	\$26,472,472
Net operating revenue	5,513,924	4,817,784
Operating income	5,676,187	5,308,474

WESTERN PACIFIC	1921	1922
February:		
Total operating revenue	\$737,297	\$814,807
Net operating revenue	4,252	76,730
Operating income	81,868	17,345
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$1,527,737	\$1,776,681
Net operating revenue	121,250	157,623
Operating income	51,077	120,735

DULUTH, SO. SHORE & ATLANTIC	1921	1922
February:		
Total operating revenue	\$247,795	\$388,237
Net operating revenue	52,454	19,354
Operating income	79,454	44,354
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$516,586	\$771,073
Net operating revenue	95,479	122,486
Operating income	149,479	172,486

GULF & SHIP ISLAND	1921	1922
February:		
Total operating revenue	\$215,850	\$220,094
Net operating revenue	52,185	23,823
Operating income	31,384	2,976
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$434,944	\$457,027
Net operating revenue	92,332	44,633
Operating income	50,489	2,416

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS	1921	1922
February:		
Total operating revenue	\$209,915	\$244,648
Net operating revenue	24,865	46,216
Operating income	33,635	59,613
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$413,158	\$478,867
Net operating revenue	87,251	80,848
Operating income	99,822	66,074

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February:		
Total operating revenue	\$209,915	\$244,648
Net operating revenue	24,865	46,216
Operating income	33,635	59,613
From Jan. 1:		
Total operating revenue	\$413,158	\$478,867
Net operating revenue	87,251	80,848
Operating income	99,822	66,074

† Net.  
MORE STEEL PRICE ADVANCES  
The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, will follow independent in advancing black sheets to \$15.15 and blue-annealed to \$24.00. This is an advance of \$3 a ton in all grades.

GILT-EDGE ISSUES  
IN DEMAND ON THE  
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 5.—Buying of gilt-edged investment issues based on hopes of an early reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount caused further gains throughout the department on the stock exchange today.

French loans also improved, following gains on the Paris Bourse. A partial breakdown of the strike in engineering industries resulted in buoyancy in some industrial shares. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2%.

The oil group was strong, with trading broader. Royal Dutch was 4 1/2%, Shell Transport 4%, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2%.

Kaffirs showed a tendency to recede but changes were narrow. The rubber department was firmer, in sympathy with the staple. Home rails were cheerful, but top prices were not held because of realizing.

Dollar descriptions were idle around previous prices. Larger earnings made Argentine rails firm.

Generally sentiment was confident and the markets were firm. The 57 1-2 Grand Trunk 1-2, De Beers 10 1-8, Rand Mines, 2 1-8, Money 2 1-2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 3-4 @ 13-16 per cent; three months' bills 2-7-3 @ 3 per cent.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4 1/2%
Outside com. paper	5%	4 1/2%
Year money	5%	4 1/2%
Customers com. loans	5%	4 1/2%
Collateral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in London	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mexican dollars	50 1/2	50 1/2
Bar gold in London	84 1/2	84 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	3 1/2	3 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

## LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:	
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%
Colon	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%
Harbin	4 1/2%
Hongkong	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%
Lyons	4 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%
Peking	4 1/2%
Rangoon	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%
Singapore	4 1/2%
Sourabaya	4 1/2%
Tientsin	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%

## CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Exchanges	Today	Yesterday
Admission	\$35,000,000	\$34,000,000
Deposits	\$2,018,159	\$2,018,159
Withdrawals	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
F. R. bank credit	\$1,643,773	\$1,643,773

## ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot	Prime	60 days	90 days
Eligible Banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
120-150 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
150-180 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
180-210 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
210-240 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
240-270 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
270-300 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 60 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 120 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 150 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 180 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 210 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 240 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 270 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 300 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.	
Sterling	24.86
France	13.12
Germany	10.18
Italy	10.18
Spain	16.48
Sweden	26.10
Denmark	21.18
Norway	18.25
Switzerland	48.10
Argentina	1.2450

CREDITORS SUE STOCKBROKERS  
NEW YORK, April 5.—Alleging liability of \$135,000 and assets of \$50,000, three creditors today filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against F. D. Kinnally & Co., stockbrokers. The firm has no exchange connections and deals chiefly in oil shares.

BONDS OF ALL  
CLASSES MAKE  
HIGH RECORDS

Renewed Strength and Activity  
Is Displayed in the Last  
Few Days

The bond market of the last three days was notable for the number of bonds which either made new high records or equaled previous marks. Following the substantial upturn in Liberty last week all bonds have displayed renewed strength. The activity was not confined to any one class of bonds, but foreign government bonds, rails and industrial participated equally. The underlying forces of improving credit and easing money rates still make for higher prices so that no abatement of the upward tendency is at the moment looked for.

The following table gives some of the more conspicuous examples of bonds which have made or equaled high records in the last three days, with the current high, 1921 low and advance:

	1921	High	Low	Adv.
Belgium 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Copenhagen 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Cuba 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Italy 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Norway 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Balt & Ohio 1st 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Chl. R. & Pac. ref. 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Pennsylvania 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
St. L. & F. Income 4 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Southern Ry. cons. 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Beth Steel 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Central Leather 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
Goodyear 1st mtg. 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Realty 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Steel 5 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	14 1/2

CHICAGO GRAIN  
MARKET MIXED

CHICAGO, April 5.—Selling of May against purchases of July led to an early decline today, the value of the nearby delivery of wheat and to an upturn in the price of later months. The opening prices varied, with May \$1.32 to \$1.32 1/2 and July \$1.19 to \$1.19 1/2. This was followed by a material further setback for May and continued relative strength in July and September.

After opening unchanged to 1/4 cent lower, July 6 1/2, the corn market underwent a moderate general sag. Oats started unchanged to 1/4 cent up, July 33 1/2 to 39, and later showed signs of lack of support.

Provisions were given a lift owing to an advance in prices.

PROCTER & GAMBLE  
PROFIT-SHARING BONUS

CINCINNATI, April 5.—About \$196,500 has been divided among 1308 employees of the Procter & Gamble Company, under the company's profit-sharing plan. The employees benefiting from the distribution are credited with 12,051 shares of paid-up common stock, which, at the present market value, is worth approximately \$1,550,000. Under profit-sharing, employees who have worked for the company one year receive a dividend of 5 per cent; those two years, 6 per cent and there is an increase of 1 per cent for each additional year until a maximum of 10 per cent is reached.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 5 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:	
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.81
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.45 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.74
Oats, No. 2 white	.46 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat.	8.25
Lard, prime	12.15
Pork, mess	24.25
Beef, family	15.50
Sugar, gran.	5.25
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	21.26
Silver	.65 1/2
Lead	4.90
Tin	29.50
Copper	12.75
Rubber, rib sm. shts.	14 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Uplds.	18.30
Steel billets, Pitts.	23.00
Print cloths	.06

## BOARD OF TRADE HOLIDAY

CHICAGO, April 5.—There will be no session of the Chicago Board of Trade on Good Friday, April 14.

GERMAN INTERESTS  
TAKE OVER OIL FIRMS  
IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special Correspondence  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Two mineral oil firms bought in Tzecho-Slovakia for the Hugo Stinnes group are being reorganized by Dr. Freund. Acting for the Berlin Company "Gaa" and the Liebig group, Dr. Freund purchased shares of the Shodnica, Nova and Galits Carpathians, as well as shares of the Apollo at Bratislava and the Hazal at Budapest.

The group also succeeded in securing the assistance of the former Austrian Minister, Homan. An enlargement of the concern is planned and the management will probably be transferred to Switzerland or Germany. Formerly French capital was invested in this group.

This reconstructed mineral oil concern will be the biggest in Europe, but the question remains if Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Austria and Hungary will allow the management of nine national companies to pass over in the hands of Dr. Freund, a foreigner. Reasons of customs and financial policy will also be opposed to an emigration of such large and valuable enterprises. The Polish interests have already taken a strong position against the activities of Dr. Freund, and Tzecho-Slovakia may do likewise.

## DIVIDENDS

Brown Shoe Company regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable May 1 to holders



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SPECULATION IN  
GERMAN BOURSE  
ON HUGE SCALE

Nearly 'Every Other Door' a  
Broker for Traders in Ex-  
change and Stocks

BERLIN (By Mail).—Among the most notable evidences of paper prosperity of Germany is the condition of the large banks. The last year proved exceptional, and stockholders will probably be paid 2 per cent to 3 per cent more than last year.

The interesting feature is that profits have not been made on loans. Expenses of administration and upkeep, with certain losses, have been so great that as a rule banks will not be able to show a profit under that head. Dividends will be paid out of profits on exchange and bourse speculations.

In the last year the mark has fallen from 80 to the dollar to 310, recovered for several months, and is now quoted around 250. People have turned to speculation to increase their incomes, and activity of the bourse and foreign exchange markets has resulted in establishment of "wechselstuben," or offices where transactions in foreign exchange and stock market shares can be made by all the banks. Although the saying that every third building has a "wechselstube" is an exaggeration, they are as numerous and important as anything in Germany. In Berlin the largest seven banks alone have 260 "wechselstuben," as follows: Dresdner Bank, 54; Kommerz und Privat Bank, 48; Deutsche Bank, 45; Disconto Gesellschaft, 38; Bank fur Handel und Industrie, 28; Nationalbank fur Deutschland, 23, and Mittel-deutsche Kredit bank, 19.

**Banks Crowded**  
How these conditions have affected personnel may be seen in the Deutsche Bank, the largest in Germany, which in 1913 had but 6,628 employees. At the end of 1920 there were 17,808, and there are now over 20,000, of whom at least 8,000 are in the Berlin offices. Similar increases are noted in the other banks, rather to the care of additional staffs and exchange business than commercial loans.

In addition to increased staffs and branches many Berlin banks have found themselves crowded for room and have been forced to take or make new quarters. Disconto Gesellschaft is building a large home around its old building, facing on one side Unter den Linden and on the other Behrenstrasse, the Wall Street of Berlin. Outside the homes of the big banks there is little of Wall Street about Behrenstrasse. Other banks are putting up additions or have leased new quarters. Sections of the Reichsbank are scattered in buildings up and down the crowded street, and a new building to house them is discussed.

The tendency to combine, already strong in German industry, is noticed also in banking. However, the government tax applied to reserves released by amalgamation of two banks is practically prohibitive, according to one banker, and has resulted in attempts to avoid the law. This is true of the recent merger of the Bank fur Handel und Industrie and Nationalbank fur Deutschland, whose combined reserves and capital are close to one billion marks. They operate in close harmony and under the same directors, but have not incorporated under their new name.

**Deposits Grow**  
Since the Republic there has been practically no regulation of banks and no reports are necessary outside the annual one. As this does not come out until six months after the end of the year, no figures for 1921 deposits will be available before July. It is said there has been an increase of only about one-half per cent in the last year, despite the tremendous inflation. Most new funds have gone into new capital issues, increased amounts necessary for ordinary public business, foreign speculation and reparations payments, and internal speculation on exchange and stock markets. In view of this fact, the increase the last year will be of interest, particularly since inflation was greater in 1921 than any previous year.

Deposits for the largest eight banks in Germany in January, 1921, and 1924, follow (in millions of marks):

	1921	1924
Deutsche Bank	1,815	1,880
Disconto Gesellschaft	1,305	1,450
Dresdner Bank	1,182	1,450
Handel und Industrie	853	1,000
Kommerz und Privat	5,075	5,127
Nationalbank	2,513	2,513
Handelsgesellschaft	2,354	2,354
Mitteldeutsche Kredit	1,512	1,512

As the ratio of the present mark to the pre-war or gold mark was fixed by the Government at 46 to one in its recent recommendations to the Reparation Commission, the fact deposits had increased 50 times even in January, 1921, is not remarkable. At that time the mark was at about 70 for the dollar, so that in gold value deposits showed an actual depreciation.

If deposits have increased only one-third or one-half since, they have sustained further gold value loss in spite of increased business and staffs. However, internal purchasing power of the mark is far ahead of its power in foreign exchange, and banks granting credit in paper marks find them far more valuable to German customers than if granted abroad.

NEW BOAT SERVICE  
TO PACIFIC PORTS

Direct service between Boston and Pacific Coast ports via the Panama Canal, to be operated by the Crowell & Thurlow Intercontinental Line, according to officials of the company. Under this plan, goods of New England shippers will be delivered at destination in 21 to 25 days, time being saved by utilizing the calls at other Atlantic ports which now obtain.

SOUTH DAKOTA  
HELPS FARMERS

State Board Organizing Cooperative Marketing

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 4 (Special Correspondence).—South Dakota has the distinction of being the first state in the Union to take up officially the question of cooperative marketing of farm products, and results are beginning to appear. Frank M. Byrne, former Governor of South Dakota, is in charge of the State Department.

It is made the duty of the department to promote the development of agricultural industries, investigate production and marketing conditions affecting the marketing of farm products, assist farmers, producers and consumers in the organization and management of cooperative enterprises and the cooperative marketing of farm products; to encourage better production methods, improve transportation, increase storage and credit facilities and open markets, both domestic and foreign, for agricultural products; assist in the organization of primary centralized or terminal cooperative selling agencies for grain, live stock, wool, potatoes, milk and eggs and other agricultural products.

Other duties also are imposed upon the marketing department. To encourage better production, raising crops instead of weeds; raising better live stock, and using better business methods, diversification of farming, and encouraging in the more timely branches of crop and animal production, according to the circumstances in each case; the location and conditions, as to soils and environment of the farm, the demands of the market and like considerations, all with a view to pointing out the way to better methods and more hopeful conditions in the field of agriculture.

The law also provides for an exhaustive study of "the average cost of producing farm crops and live stock in different parts of the State, under various conditions. This work has been in progress for some time under the direction of Prof. M. L. Benedict, formerly director of the farm extension service of the South Dakota Agricultural College, and will be continued.

As time goes on the South Dakota marketing department hopes to develop an efficient system of gathering agricultural statistics relating to production, distribution and marketing. The department plans to cooperate and coordinate its activities with the proper agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, the South Dakota Agricultural College and other state institutions.

BRITISH FINANCES  
SHOW A SURPLUS  
FOR FISCAL YEAR

LONDON, April 4.—The British Government surplus for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, is announced as £4,593,246.

Owing mainly to a decrease of £1,187,729,000 in the profits duty, the revenue declined to £1,124,879,875, compared with £1,425,984,666 in the previous year. Receipts from customs decreased £3,951,000; from excise, £5,491,000; from stamps, £6,953,000. Receipts from corporation profits tax increased £1,886,000; from property and income tax, £4,751,000; from estate, etc., duty, £4,463,000; from motor vehicles duty, £4,023,000; postal service, £3,900,000; telephone service, £2,300,000; telegraph, £700,000; land tax and house duty, £40,000.

The total expenditure of £1,079,185,827, chargeable against revenue compares with £1,195,427,577 last year.

Sir Robert Horne originally hoped for a surplus of about £30,000,000, but intimated last November that a deficit of £80,000,000 was probable. The improvement since then has been attributed to economies, which will be still more effective in the coming year, in accordance with recommendations of the Geddes committee and the armament conference at Washington.

With such appropriations inevitable last year as £275,047,000 for service of public debt and £111,557,000 for ministry of pensions, the exchequer had to face also difficulties which included the coal strike, railway settlements, unemployment relief, export credits, cessation of revenue from sale of surplus army stores, collapse in excess profits and disappointingly small receipts from Germany.

The surplus now announced approximates the interest due the United States this year.

**ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY**  
The report of the Associated Oil Company and proprietary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a surplus of \$5,157,932, after charges and federal taxes, equal to \$20.52 a share on \$25,755,788 outstanding stock, compared with a surplus of \$5,807,713, or \$22.15 in 1920.

**ROBERT REIS & CO. SALES**  
The gross sales of Robert Reis & Co. and subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1922 totaled \$1,464,189, compared with \$1,018,969 in the similar period of 1921.

**GENERAL INSURANCE**  
**NATHAN H. WEIL**  
845 Madison Ave., 45-46 Sts.  
Cable: Pacific Bldg.  
New York City  
Murray Hill 4415-16

WOOL BUSINESS  
CONTINUES DULL  
AND INACTIVE

Worst Manufacturers Taking  
Almost Nothing—Woolen  
Mills Buy Low Grade

Business in the American wool markets continues of small volume and sporadic nature. The call from the worsted manufacturers is especially limited. Most of the demand comes from the woolen mills, which are compelled to come into the market for lots to piece out duplicate contracts. For the most part the business accomplished has been in the lower grades, although there has been some call also for the finer descriptions, especially pulled wools. Altogether, the demand of the last two weeks has been slightly larger than for several weeks previously, but the increase in the volume of trading has been small. In part it has been due to the speculative inclination of certain dealers, who have thought they saw the opportunity to anticipate the tariff enactment and so have bought low grade South American wools, against the importation of which the proposed scouring content wool duties in the permanent tariff, as agreed upon in the Senate Finance Committee, would operate very stringently.

Thus some South American Lincoln wools changing hands last week at prices varying from 23¢ to 26 cents a pound, part of which went to the mills, although the bulk was taken for dealers' account. It is reported that a fairly substantial line of these wools sold at 27 cents. There has been some wool bought for the worsted mills, including half-blood wools of short combing staple and of the thorough type, which brought 35¢ to 40 cents, clean basis. Three-fourths of combing and quarter-blood combing wools have been quiet and are slightly lower; in fact, practically all wools are off from 5 to 10 per cent from the high point of a few weeks ago. East India wools have found a market at about 42 cents for Jorjas, or 46¢ to 47 cents, clean basis. There have been sales of low and medium scoured wools varying in price from 40¢ to 60 cents, and of pulled wools varying chiefly from 65 cents up to \$1 for good eastern B super up to choice staple double A wools. These latter wools are firm.

**Trade View as to Tariff**  
An interesting view of the proposed scouring content wool duty of 33 cents a pound, as reported agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee, is set forth by a large wool importer, clothing wools just prior to the World War. This importer brought in a wide variety of wools which would be fairly typical of those brought in by other importers during the same period. Judging from his own experience and that of others whom he knew, the average shrinkage of wools then imported was not far from 35 per cent. Allowing the shrinkage at 40 per cent, however, to be safe in figuring, the average grease duty on the same wool under the proposed 33 cents a pound scouring content would be 20 cents a pound, or practically double the grease duty levied on all clothing wool by the Payne-Aldrich law, which law was discarded at the beginning of the Wilson regime in 1913, as "indefensible," to quote the words of former President Taft. The point of special interest in this connection is that the sponsors for the proposed Senate bill have been declaring that the proposed bill is essentially the same as the Payne-Aldrich measure, which, of course, is not the fact. Under the proposed bill, should it become a law, the importation of wool would be on a vastly different basis from what it was under the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich laws. The Senate seems to be unsettled over the tariff bill in many of its schedules and is waiting before reporting the bill finally. The bill in its present form, is declared by competent observers to be one of the most unfavorable ever devised and bound to result in trouble and eventually to meet repeal.

**Strikes Feature Among Mills**  
Among the mills the industrial situation overshadows everything else. To be sure, the imminent settlement of the garment workers' strike has carried considerable attention to the wool trade, but the condition of affairs at the mills is anything but encouraging. The strike may spread and involve the woolen and worsted mills generally, it is believed. At the moment, business at the mills is decidedly subnormal.

In the primary markets abroad prices are very firm. In Australia this week there is a slight advance in prices. Good combing 64s are being quotable at 90 cents, clean landed basis. Cables from Sydney indicate a very firm market there, also, and this despite the fact that the offerings

**DEPENDABLE**  
Preferred stocks that have paid dividends regularly deserve to be called dependable.

Below are some companies that have paid regularly on their stocks and have no bonds.

**EARNST E. SMITH, Inc.**  
Specialists in New England Securities  
52 Devonshire St., Boston

are by no means the choice wools which are offered earlier in the season. The South American markets also are very strong, and offerings in the Mercado Central have been steadily diminishing. Good wools especially are getting scarce. England, which has been the leading buyer in Australia and New Zealand, has been a large buyer in South America, along with Germany, the latter taking some exceedingly low-price wools, on which the manipulation would be heaviest and which Germany could prepare to the best advantage.

In the western markets of the United States there has been little business reported during the last week or two except some shipments sent forward on consignment of the earlier shorn wools in Arizona. Generally the market of the west is waiting, the buyers and dealers being very far apart concerning the question of what is a fair price for the new clip wools.

STEEL STOCKS  
RISE AS MILLS  
INCREASE OUTPUT

Sharp Advance in Shares on New  
York Exchange Measures Re-  
turning Prosperity

Reflecting the greatly improved condition of the industry, the shares of the steel companies have been consistently active and strong of late. The common stocks of the 14 steel companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange show an average advance of more than 15 points at their recent highs over the low prices of last fall.

Gulf States Steel shows the greatest advance, its high of 73½, representing a gain of 48½ points above the 1921 low. Bethlehem Steel "B" is next with a net advance of 36 points at 75½. United States Steel at 98½ is 27½ points above last year's bottom.

Four of the most important steel stocks are now selling considerably higher than their top prices of last year. Bethlehem Steel "B" at its present price, is 13 points, and United States Steel 11½ points above their 1921 highs.

In several instances, however, there have been special reasons behind the advance, besides the generally sustaining factor of improved conditions. Reports of mergers, involving some of the independents, added speculative lustre to some of the low-price steel shares.

The following table compares 1921 lows with current prices and shows the advances from the lows, together with the 1921 highs:

	Current 1921	Ad-1921	price	low	high
Beth Steel B	75½	52½	23	28	82½
Crucible	60½	49	11½	107½	
Gulf States	73½	25	48½	50½	
Hydraulic	5½	6	3½	29½	
Lackawanna	52½	32	20½	58½	
Midvale	34½	22	12½	32½	
Ott	12½	8	4½	16	
Penn Seaboard	8½	6½	1½	17	
Republic	32½	18	15½	39½	
Sheffield	54½	41½	13½	73½	
Sloss-Sheffield	42½	32½	10½	50	
Superior	37½	26	11½	48	
United States	98½	70½	27½	86½	
Wickwire-Spencer	16	8½	6½	18½	

REMINGTON HAS  
DEFICIT IN 1921

The Remington Typewriter Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a deficit of \$2,350,146, after charges, reduction of inventories, and depreciation, compared with a surplus of \$1,587,459, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$3.14 a share, on the \$3,996,000 common in 1920:

	1921	1920
Operating earn	\$933,320	\$3,840,072
Charges and depr	623,752	448,426
Inventory adj	3,165,714	1,318,187
Deficit	2,856,146	1,878,469
Prof div	191,220	764,182
Deficit	3,047,366	\$14,277
P and l surp	3,844,451	6,884,817

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MINNESOTA WILL  
RECLAIM ITS LOW  
GRADE IRON ORE

Operations Will Start April 30,  
at Babbitt to Make Use of  
Large Resources

MINNEAPOLIS, April 5 (Special).—Eyes of steel producers of the world are centered upon a spot on the Minnesota iron range, where, in 1915, there was only an unexplored board with the name "Sulphur Sliding" scratched thereon. "Sulphur Sliding" now is known as Babbitt, and a \$4,000,000 plant for concentrating low grade ores will begin operations there April 30. The occasion will be made a festive one, with delegations present from several states.

Announcement of the beginning of what has been termed "the greatest experiment in the history of iron mining" was made here by D. C. Jackling, president of the Mesabi Iron Company, and W. G. Swart, vice-president.

**Large Ore Reserve**  
Reclaiming of low grade ores of Minnesota, estimated by geologists at 35,000,000,000 tons, is the purpose of the project.

Success of the project, the culmination of seven years of labor at a cost totaling \$5,000,000, was affirmed by Mr. Jackling, who is a leading figure in American copper production from the group of mines known as "porphyry" properties, chief among which is the Utah Consolidated Copper Company.



## ILLINOIS HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

**Greatest Aggregation of Hitters  
That Ever Represented an  
Illini Nine Is Out**

**URBANA, Ill. (Special)—** Twenty-three candidates for the University of Illinois baseball team now remain as possible regulars this year after a two-month intensive training under the direction of Coach Carl Landgran, former star pitcher of the Chicago Nationals. Since the team will start on a southern training trip April 7, the coach will have to drop several more before the team is ready to leave.

Rivalry in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will be confronted with the greatest aggregation of hitters that ever represented Illinois, with D. C. Feden '25, E. N. Helstrom '25, O. C. Peterson '25, H. J. H. heading the list. All of the regulars are veterans and the squad will be strong in very department. C. L. Jackson '23 and Roetger

are both big league pitching material, according to Coach Lundgren. Capt. H. H. McCurdy '22, first baseman, is going to the St. Louis Nationals, and is a good school closer, and Peden has been offered a position with the Chicago Americans.

The pitching staff seems to be well rounded out with four of last year's regulars ready to take their turns. Jackson, who led the Conference pitchers last year, is in good trim and looks better than last year. He has better control and a better curve ball. E. H. Bankor '23, the left hander, is also in mid-season form and has been showing everything he had last year. T. E. McCann '23, and E. H. Bankor '23, are veterans who can be used also. Neither are in good shape yet but will be ready soon. Roettger is expected to be a big help to the staff. F. H. O'Connor '24 and W. P. Wireman '24, two left handers, are joining the staff. The pitching staff will do most of the pitching with possibly Roettger helping out in some of them.

F. C. Dougherty '23 has no competition for the catcher's position. His nearest competitor is G. R. Snodgrass '23. Captain McCurdy is also catcher and can be shifted from first base.

Captain McCurdy will play first base again. He is one of the best first basemen in the Conference. Second base offers a problem. Hallstrom is the leading candidate on account of his hitting. G. E. Potter '24, P. F. Horton '23, and D. L. Maxwell '23 are other candidates, all having about equal ability. P. J. Stewart '23 last

year's third baseman, has about won the shortstop position. E. W. Douhet '24 is the only rival candidate and is too slow to win a position. Third base is also doubtful but Vogel

leading hitter of the Conference last year, will probably get the place. His hitting is helping him. P. S. Durant '23 is also playing a fast game as a catcher. He was the league weak link. G. F. Crowley '22, R. W. Reichle '22 and Peden are the leading outfield candidates. Peden has a bad pitching arm, however, and may be displaced by S. J. Bear '24 or C. E. Smith '24. Another outfielder who has just reported. He looks good enough to make the squad.

Coach Lundgren hopes to repeat his record of last year when Illinois won the championship of the conference. Five years as coach at the University of Michigan he won four championships and won his first year here. He is recognized as one of the closest students of the college circles.

The schedule follows:

CONFERENCE GAMES  
April 22—University of Illinois at Mich

May 4—University of Chicago at Illinois;  
8—University of Illinois at Iowa;

- University of Wisconsin at Illinois;
- University of Illinois at Chicago; 20
- University of Michigan at Illinois; 26-
- Ohio State University at Illinois.

Non-Conference games-April 17 and 18, Wabash College at Illinois, May 12

- Notre Dame University at Illinois.

**CHICAGO SCHEDULE CHANGED**  
**CLEVELAND, April 5 (Special).—**N. H. Vorgen, baseball coach at University of Chicago, announced a change in the Macon, Ga., schedule of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association here yesterday. The opening game of the season, Northwestern University at Chicago, April 15, has been canceled. Chicago will meet Northwestern only once as a result. This will be on May 10. Originally this contest was scheduled for April 15. Because of the first game was canceled it will be played at Northwestern Field. Chicago's first conference appearance now will be at the University of Wisconsin, which will visit the Midway April 25.

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**PHILADELPHIA CLUBS WIN**  
**PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—**With two more victories added to their pre-season record, the Philadelphia Nationals and American League teams today scheduled for exhibition games again today, the Phillies meeting Baltimore at Wilmington, N. J., and the Athletics playing the Boston Red Sox at Worcester, Mass. The Phillies shut out Baltimore, 4 to 0, and the Athletics defeated Chattanooga, 10 to 1. Taylor and Yarrison, who pitched for the Athletics, combined to throw three hits. Baltimore was able to connect only seven safeties off Ring and Hubbell. Ring yielding no hits in the three

**BRAVES DEFEAT SENATORS**  
GREENVILLE, S. C., April 5.—The Boston Braves and Washington Senators are due to meet here today in the tenth game of their practice series and with the count standing 5-to-4 in favor of the Senators both teams are anxious to win today. Yesterday the two teams met at Columbia and the Braves won, 7 to 4. All of the Washington runs being scored in the first inning. Anderson pitched a part of this inning and the Senators made by the Senators were off his delivery. Fillingim and McQuillan pitched the rest of the game and while they were found to be good, the Braves made off them. Erickson was pitched for the losers and were found for his hits, one a three-base hit by Nicholson and the other a home run by Southworth.



TRUE SEASIDE  
LINKS AT MARIONNew Golf Layout Will Have  
Many Features Unusual  
in America

One of the very few real seaside golf courses in this country and outside of the British Isles, will be established in the new Kittansett Club on Great Neck, Marion, Buzzards Bay. The scheme of financing has been organized, land purchased, surveys made, plans drawn, and by Sept. 1 all construction work and seeding will have been done providing for the opening of the links to play early next summer.

The land is a tract of over 250 acres which takes in the whole of Butler's Point on Great Neck, except a small area called Play Point. Thus the location is the best possible for the establishment of a seaside course such as the celebrated Prestwick and others in Scotland. The site is provided with many trees, however, which when added to the facilities that frontage on the ocean offers, will make far greater variety possible than in the British courses of this general type.

Soil experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and greens authorities of the national golf body have looked over the property very carefully and pronounce the nature of the ground to be unexcelled for golf course purposes. In addition to this, all-year playing will be possible on the Marion course because the locality is particularly free from snow even in the middle of winter, owing to its capacious projection into the sea. Careful note was taken on this point during the recent winter and data show that at no time did snow lie on the course for a week at a time. Furthermore, the splendid drainage of the land, because of its sandy subsoil prevents the mudiness usual to courses in the spring, hereabouts. The entire course will be fanned by the bay winds which will make summer playing a most comfortable occupation as compared with that on inland courses.

Many unusual holes which call into use the ocean will be features of the course, as for example the one-shot hole which calls for a drive across a small inlet, and the several holes the greens of which are guarded by water hazards formed by letting the sea water in around their bases. The designers claim that no existing course in this vicinity will have so great a variety of holes and if the natural contours of the ground do not make every hole individual that the architect who has laid out the course has been instructed to make a new course in every particular and to expand its efforts in this direction rather than in making the holes merely difficult and perhaps not interesting. The total yardage of the 18 holes will be 5,200.

It is probable that the matter of a clubhouse will be settled very adequately by an arrangement with the Beverly Yacht Club on adjoining property at the end of the point, where the club will have the use of the yacht club buildings and can improve these buildings in addition. Present plans of the organizers of the Kittansett Club include the construction of a number of cottages on the property for the use of members who have no local habitation, but desire to stay at the links for any length of time.

A great number of the sponsors of the project are Boston men who have summer places in Marion and the surrounding districts, but the membership also will draw on other residents of Boston and elsewhere. The Boston club, which is near by, is intended to limit the membership of the club to 100, so that there will be none of the usual golf course overcrowding. Financially the club is founded very solidly, as the charter members will become stockholders, and the greater part of the primary expense will be borne without even resorting to a bond issue. In addition to this, a number of shore lots which the links will not include, will be built upon, and the resulting summer homes rented at a profit, so that the organization will have a constant source of income outside of that accruing from its membership dues. With the adjacent yachting facilities to diversify the interest, the new Kittansett Club ought to be an early leader among associations of its kind.

## GIANTS LOSE AGAIN

NEW YORK, April 5 (Special).—The New York Giants must win four out of the next five games to be played against the Chicago White Sox if they are to take the Series. Yesterday's defeat at Knoxville, Tenn., by a score of 6 to 2 gave Manager Gleason's men a 5-to-3 advantage, which appears to be quite a handicap against the National League. Brooklyn gave Memphis a treat by again defeating the New York Highlanders, this time 6 to 4. Vance went along in brilliant fashion for five innings, striking out the New York side in the sixth. Ruth finished the game for Brooklyn. Ruth last broke into the hit column after a long hitting slump, but he failed to score a run.

## FOUR SWIMMING ENTRIES

CHICAGO, April 5 (Special).—Four entries for the National Amateur Athletic Union 500-yard free style swimming championship for men, to be held at the Illinois A. C. tomorrow night, were announced here today by William Bachrach, swimming director. They are Hanger Mills of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, T. Brewer, unattached, of Evanston, Ill., and Norman Ross and John Weismuller of the Illinois A. C.

DULUTH, Minn., April 5.—Walter Hoover of the Duluth Boat Club, amateur singles sculling champion of North America, has entered his name in the British Empire races to be staged on the Thames in London on June 30. It was announced here today.

OTTAWA LOSES IN  
PLAY-OFF SERIESBroadbent Leads Individual Scorers  
With Dye of St. Patricks  
Close Behind

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING									
Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS	Goals	Assists	Points
Ottawa	12	2	1	108	88	27	10	10	20
St. Patricks	12	1	1	98	82	27	8	8	16
Canadiens	12	1	1	89	94	25	8	8	16
Hamilton	7	7	0	77	105	14	5	5	10

(Play-off Between Leaders)  
Ottawa ..... 0 1 1 4 5 1  
St. Patricks ..... 1 0 0 4 5 1

TORONTO, April 5 (Special).—The National Hockey League championship race of 1931-32 produced a situation similar to that in the Pacific Coast Hockey League in that Ottawa, which finished the regular championship season in first place, lost in the play-off to the St. Patricks of Toronto, which finished as runner-up in the regular season. In the Coast League Seattle finished the season in first place and then lost the play-off to Vancouver.

Ottawa won the championship last year and also the Stanley Cup, and the victory of St. Patricks was somewhat of a surprise to the followers of the league. These two clubs met eight times in the regular championship and St. Patricks won four times to three for Ottawa and one tie. In the play-off the margin of one goal gave the victory to St. Patricks. The result of all the games played in the championship follow:

St. Patricks	5	Ottawa	4
St. Patricks	3	Ottawa	2
Ottawa	7	St. Patricks	2
Ottawa	5	St. Patricks	2
Ottawa	5	St. Patricks	1
Ottawa	4	St. Patricks	4
St. Patricks	7	Ottawa	5
St. Patricks	3	Ottawa	2
Ottawa	10	Canadiens	6
Ottawa	2	Canadiens	2
Ottawa	4	Canadiens	2
Ottawa	10	Canadiens	6
Ottawa	6	Canadiens	2
Ottawa	6	Canadiens	2
Ottawa	4	Canadiens	3
Canadiens	2	Ottawa	1
Ottawa	3	Hamilton	2
Ottawa	4	Hamilton	0
Ottawa	7	Ottawa	0
Ottawa	4	Hamilton	6
Ottawa	10	Hamilton	6
Hamilton	9	Ottawa	1
Hamilton	4	Hamilton	2
Hamilton	7	Ottawa	2
St. Patricks	5	Canadiens	3
Canadiens	5	St. Patricks	3
St. Patricks	5	Canadiens	3
St. Patricks	5	Canadiens	1
St. Patricks	3	Canadiens	2
Canadiens	6	St. Patricks	2
Canadiens	6	St. Patricks	4
Canadiens	8	St. Patricks	7
Hamilton	4	St. Patricks	2
St. Patricks	5	Hamilton	2
St. Patricks	5	Hamilton	2
Hamilton	9	St. Patricks	4
St. Patricks	5	Hamilton	4
St. Patricks	5	Hamilton	4
Hamilton	4	St. Patricks	2
St. Patricks	8	Hamilton	4
Canadiens	3	Hamilton	1
Hamilton	4	Canadiens	2
Hamilton	4	Hamilton	2
Canadiens	10	Hamilton	6
Canadiens	3	Hamilton	2
Canadiens	3	Hamilton	2
Canadiens	3	Hamilton	2







## THE HOME FORUM

## The Guildhall

THE continuity of history, the sense of freedom broadening down from precedent to precedent, is a precious heritage for the whole English-speaking world. Never is it better grasped than in an historic civil building, among whose very stones, so to speak, are rooted those civic rights from which spring all our modes and political thought and speech. Industrial prosperity has a little blurred this feeling of union and continuity with earlier days: the historic building is seen rather as a relic than as the cradle of our liberties. We hasten, we experiment in forms of government; yet underneath it all the broad foundation laid by the burghers of the middle ages in their wardmotes and common hall.

It is realizing that the visitor should approach the London Guildhall: he should go not seeking a museum of what is past and gone, but with imagination, to find in the footprints of its forebears a message of inspiration for the future. So will he the more appreciate the felicitous contains or embodies in its structure. The gatehouse, seen in the view from the front courtyard, has been restored, but in its pinnacles and decorated windows it keeps the flower of the Gothic style as known to Whitington, in whose time the present Guildhall was begun, and it typifies the spirit of the City which was reaching its maturity and proudly ousting all external power from its walls. The King alone should be the City's master, and the King had already learned that it was well to have the City for ally.

The Guildhall lies in a quarter of the City which has been its seat of government at least since Saxon times. Besides it, Aldermanbury preserves the traditional site of the house of King Alfred's governor; and here was built the first city hall, whose replacement was completed in 1435, when the present structure took shape. Seriously injured in the great fire and restored by Wren, and reconstructed in part by later architects, the Guildhall still comprises the gatehouse and crypt of the fifteenth-century building, and is worthy of a visit on architectural grounds. Its chief claim for the ordinary man lies, however, in its associations with the City's past. Here were the trials of Anne Askew, the Smithfield martyr, of the poet Earl of Surrey; above all, of Lady Jane Grey and her husband. Here for generations each November the Guildhall banquet has afforded an opportunity for the Prime Minister, as guest of the incoming Lord Mayor, to deliver an address on international affairs. Here the Common Council of the City, the sole surviving unreformed municipal authority, has its periodic meetings, of which the most characteristic is on Midsummer Day, when the sheriffs are elected. Behind iron barriers, a force of mace-bearers

guard the deliberations of the liverymen, who vote by acclamation and by show of hands as in the year when Whitington was chosen.

In Common Hall, the joint assembly of the Companies, the link between the present and the past is most obvious—the link which explains the building's name. To Londoners it seems to need no explanation; it is so accustomed that it has been borrowed for the new building of the modern Middlesex County Council at Westminster, which has no connection with the guilds. To get the origin of the name the historian must delve into very early times. London, as we have seen, had its first alderman from Alfred, but when the population grew and the wards were marked out as they are today the leading citizen of each became its alderman, under the presidency of twelve appointed by the King. Times passed; the reeve gave way to an elected mayor, and the aldermen, who had held each his ward as an hereditary fief, became elective also.

And next we come to a phase which has its parallel in every land in Europe: the ascendancy of the trading companies. The Cloth Halls of the Netherlands are the monuments of the Flanders merchant princes; the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence commemorates the triumph of the "arts"—the guilds which ousted feudalism and ruled their city till faction enabled one family amongst them, the bankers Medici, to establish despotism. So the London Guildhall in its name, in its architecture, in its customs on ceremonial occasions, recalls the time when the twelve great and seventy minor companies (which still exist) expelled all rival power from the City, and set up what for those days was a popular species of government—control of the City by the civic community itself.

## Menander's Art in Comedy

The opening years of the twentieth century gave to the world a considerable portion of the work of one of the most interesting figures in the wide range of Greek literature, Menander, the Athenian, master of the New Comedy. He had already been known as the author of more than one hundred plays. . . . At last, in 1905, Lebevre found in ancient Aphroditopolis the remains of no fewer than five of Menander's comedies, from which it is possible to arrive at some judgment on the work he did. Yet once again the niggard goddess has denied us her fullest favours. No play exists in such a form that scholars are unanimous as to the course its action took. Reconstruction is perilous.

The growth of Menander's art is quite clearly marked in these fragments. . . . Everywhere we are made conscious of a great literary tradition behind this wonderful language. Proverbs disappear where reasoned knowledge is valued. The very felicity of his speech was certain to make Menander a mine of quotations, but the value of his style is increased by the delicate yet unmistakable reminiscences which it contains. . . .

But the greatest treasure of all is the revelation of Menander's own character. There are wonderful touches of tenderness which interpret to us the man himself. On these fragments is stamped indelibly the personality of one who does noble nature credit. Like Euripides, he found his grain where contemporaries saw nothing but husks. He discovered a slave with a free man's generous instincts, and named him Dausus. He saw that pity could live even under the rough exterior of a bully, and redeemed Sosia. His eye discerned a noble girl, patient under insult, faithful to him who was her bone and flesh, and he created Pamphila. The same loyalty he discovered in the Samian Chrysis. Looking yet again into the perfect pattern of womanhood he drew Glyceria, sweetest of them all. In every way she is worthy of a place only a little below that held by another girl, young, calm, patient, and strong, working under a curiously similar motive—Helene, the heroine of All's Well—T. W. Lamb, in "New Chapters in the History of Greek Literature."

## Geography

I can tell balsam trees  
By their grayish-bluish silverish look  
Of smoke.  
Pine trees fringe out.  
Hemlocks look like Christmas.  
The spruce tree is feathered and  
rough.  
Like the legs of the red chickens in  
our poultry yard.  
I can study my geography from  
chickens.  
Named for Plymouth Rock and Rhode  
Island.  
And from trees out of Canada.  
No; I shall learn the chickens out.  
I shall make a new geography of my  
own.  
I shall have a hillside of spruce and  
of hemlock.  
Like a separate country.  
And I shall mark a walk of spires on  
my map.  
A secret road of balsam trees  
With blue buds.  
Trees that smell like a wind out of  
fair-land.  
Where little people live  
Who need no geography.  
But trees. —Hilda Conkling:

## Washington Leaving His Officers

There is an old book my grand-children love to hear me read to them. It is the "Morte d'Arthur" done into English by Sir Thomas Malory. Often when I read therein of how Arthur the King bade farewell to the world and to the last of the great company of his Knights of the Round Table, this scene at Whitehall Slip comes back to me, and I seem to see once more these gallant soldiers, and far away the tall figure of surely the knightliest gentleman our days have known—Hugh Wynne, in Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker."

## The "Far Room"

Unintelligible to the stranger, but merely the family idiom. Open two doors and cross the back hall, and you are in the far room, which sounds at least a league away. It must have got its name when we were children and anything outside the nursery door was an adventure, and that strange land beyond the hall, another world. Then all sorts of mysterious things happened in the far room. Once there was a fascinating sound of hammer and nails, and father's whistle going on all the time to a jiggery sort of tune. That was the year that a doll's house appeared as if by magic in the nursery, with real glass in the windows and a cunning little balcony behind. Broken playthings had a way of disappearing in the far room, and the far room became a gathering place for all the boys in the neighborhood. Then came the day when Herbert, and Donald went away to school and the far room was deserted, wireless and radio still, dust on its books and silence in its corners. Finally their college days were over and they went out on the grown-up adventure of business and profession.

The far room is the sewing room now. Yet the name still lingers as names do which are full of memories. "Mother, where are you?" calls the voice of Donald, the architect, dashing in unexpectedly, and he follows the answering call. One stride and he is past the nursery door; but two steps and he is across the back hall and his hand is on the far room door. There sits mother sewing in the clear north light.

"The 'far room,'" laughs Donald, looking about him. "Every family ought to have one. I shall never plan a house without putting one in." So Donald and I took hands and walked across the back hall and stood on the far room threshold. It was only a room that might belong in anyone's house. One window, faced the east and another the north and the kitchen chimney made a jog along one wall that was filled in by shelves. There was a table and an old trunk and a sewing machine. That was about all—some glue and scissors and things—nothing interesting. We said not a word but we raced down to bed, mother, suddenly feeling a desire to be comforted for something we didn't understand.

From this epoch on, the far room lost some of its interest for us. Winter clothing was packed away there, and knew, and father's cap and Donald's fur mittens. Our snowshoes stood behind the chimney. In summer grandmother came to visit us and she was summoned there amid the whirl of the sewing machine while mother and she discussed the proper length of my skirt, and debated my urgent request for two pockets.

Then came the great day when Herbert was ten. For a week or more there had been a stir and bustle in

## Drake's Game

Turning from the Hoe with the intention of descending to the town of Plymouth by one of the paths through the lawns at the back of the great sailor's statue, what should confront me but the most perfect bowling-green I have ever seen, with little sets of phlegmatic Devonians absorbed in their contests. Here, thought I, is, beyond praise, devotion to tradition. Of national games we have all heard, but there is something, in a way, even finer in a municipal game—and such a municipal game, the most famous of all. For years I have never heard Plymouth Hoe mentioned without thinking of Drake and the game of bowls in which he was playing, and which he refused to interrupt, when, on that July afternoon, in 1588, news came that the Spaniards were off the Lizard. . . . But it had never occurred to me that bowls and the Hoe were still associated. Engaged as I was, indeed, why should they be associated? There is, for example, no archery at Tell's Chapel on the shore of the Lake of Lucerne. But Devon, with excellent piety, remembers and honors its own prophet; and I now understand how it is that the Plymouth Museum should be destitute of relics of Drake. Why trouble about his personal trappings when this pleasant award is in existence, to connect the eye instantly with the mighty admiral at one of the most engaging moments of his life?

I stood by the railings of the green for two hours watching the latter-day Plymouth champions at their play. Only the descent of the sun and the encroaching gloom drove me away, and even then a few enthusiasts remained bowling and bowling; for everyone who is devoted to bowls knows that the twilight favours form, although it does not favour the spectators. The players seemed to me to be chiefly of the mercantile class, and I wondered if among them were any of the bearers of the odd names which I had noticed above the Plymouth Shops as I was drifting about its streets that morning. Were any of the great Devon tribe of Yeo there? Was Mr. Condy U'ren winning or losing? What kind of a "wood" did Mr. Odum project towards the "back"? Could the admirable elderly player who always lifted his right foot and held it poised in the air while delivering the bowl be Mr. Jethro Ham? I judged the players to be, in many cases, old antagonists, and these games of this sunny October afternoon merely items in a series of battles spread over years past.

They played exceedingly well, these men of Plymouth, one veteran in particular doing a deadly amount of work out of the last four feet of the bowl's stealthy journey. And how serious they were—with their india-rubber overhoes, and a mat to start from! I doubt if Sir Francis had it all so spick-and-span—for in his day we were very nearly as far from lawn mowers as from turbines. And how

The Guildhall, London



## God's Goodness to Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago, an officer in the army of the United States related the following incident. While stationed near a reservation occupied by a warlike tribe of Indians, this officer became quite intimate with the chief of the tribe. He found the chief to be a man of many admirable traits, courageous, intelligent, unswerving. Realizing that he might at any time lead his braves on the war-path and hoping to prevent some distress in such an event, the officer remarked one day to his Indian friend: "You worship the great Spirit. Now, you ought to know that whenever you torture prisoners, you displease the great Spirit." Instantly the chief replied: "How do I know? Come to my village. I will show you much distress, men and women sick, disabled, some writhing in pain. You say the great Spirit causes them to suffer; and if He does, their distress must be pleasing to Him. Then why should I not think that He is well-pleased when He sees me torturing the prisoners I capture in battle? Thereupon the discussion ended. The army officer was forced to admit to himself that from the standpoint of his own theology he could not possibly be so convincing as to the Indian's logic.

In that incident was illustrated one of the most far-reaching and costly blunders Christendom has ever made, that of believing and teaching that the sickness, the distress, the sorrow, and the pain of men and women—even of little children—are directly or indirectly caused by God. Think of it! And God so infinitely, so unalterably loving and tender that John could find no word more aptly descriptive of the very essence of God than the word "love." No wonder Jesus, who understood God perfectly and was likewise familiar with the beliefs of his day, exclaimed: "O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee."

Why is it that so many Christian men and women today believe that the woes of the world are permitted to proceed by God for some purpose? Obviously because they have not seen clearly enough the true significance of Jesus' life of love. People, generally, realize that Christ Jesus was unutterably kind. But they have failed to grasp the fact that in everything he said and did he was simply revealing, expressing, manifesting, the nature of God. Jesus loved and blessed little children; he liberated sin-bound men and women; he cleansed the lepers, healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, raised the dead. In it all, he did but his Father's will; for he declared, "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." Jesus loved humanity; and he taught his disciples to be compassionate and kind to all, that they might be true

children of their heavenly Father, "for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

As a single sunbeam manifests all the qualities of light and makes known the nature of the sun as the "orb of day," so Jesus knew that he was expressing in his life, for the enlightenment of all mankind, all the qualities of God; hence his declaration, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." The clergyman was right who said that John learned that God is Love through observing the life of Jesus. John himself said, "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."

Whence, then, comes human woe? Always, as Jesus taught, from ignorance of God; and the remedy in every case is spiritual enlightenment. Suppose one believed in ghosts, so thousands of people have done in the past. I did not produce that false belief; neither could I punish in any way the poor victim of the superstition. Yet, such a belief might cause great mental distress, and even bodily impairment. The right understanding of God would bring deliverance to such an one; for it would make plain to him that God is omnipotent, and that a perfect, all-wise God can make nothing disturbing or unlovely. In a similar way, everyone's distress arises from a misconception of God and His creation; and this distress, whatever it may be, will vanish before a right understanding of God and His goodness.

On page 206 of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Instead of God sending sickness and death, He destroys them, and brings to light immortality. Omnipotent and infinite Mind made all and includes all. This Mind does not make mistakes and subsequently correct them. God does not cause man to sin, to be sick, or to die." Mrs. Eddy proved the truth of these statements before she published them; and now, each day, that they are true is being proved anew in Christian Science practice. By the Christ-methode the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, the sin-bound are liberated, the sad are made happy. Steadily and surely the burden of a false sense of God is being lifted from humanity.

## All in White

Spring goeth all in white,

White butterfies in the air;  
White daisies prink the ground;  
The cherry and hoary pear  
Scatter their snow around.  
—Robert Bridges.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### France and America

SOME aspects of America's relations with France deserve particular emphasis at this moment. Seen from the French angle, there is no little unfairness in any change of attitude on the part of the United States. France, wisely or foolishly, had believed she could count upon the unreserved support of America, and framed her plans accordingly. She did not realize that it would be possible for the great Nation across the Atlantic to change its opinion of France and become indifferent to European problems. The great fault of France is to stand still. She stands very much where she stood in 1919. She, nominally at least, keeps alive her hostility toward Germany. She maintains a vastly superior army to ward off the German danger. She thinks her safety is of more importance even than reconstruction. She urges that at any rate her own reconstruction should precede that of Germany, and that Germany should be kept down until such time as France can meet her fairly.

This is stating the case in broad terms. In reality, France has made many concessions to the realization of European solidarity. She has cut down her army by half. She has shown that she is prepared to accept a good deal less than she formerly claimed from Germany. She has practically abandoned ideas of coercion and of sanctions. In other directions she is showing that she is prepared to move very rapidly toward the cooperative solution of the European problem. Toward Russia she adopts a new attitude. The reactionary policy which she pursued in Central Europe for the purpose of leaguering a multitude of little states against Germany and Russia has been greatly modified.

On the whole, considering the apparent perils and the natural sentiments that could not but exist in France, there can be little doubt that France has advanced as quickly as might have been expected toward conciliation, toward the closing of the European schism. And yet she finds herself assailed on all sides. She finds herself assailed because she does not disarm as speedily as those who live far away from the scene of the age-long strife would wish. She finds herself assailed, because she cannot yet balance her budgets, by those who unaccountably forget that the French soil was ravaged and the French finances devastated by a five years' war.

Now, France is a proud Nation, and she does not care to be compelled by outside orders, whether at Washington or at Genoa, to reduce her army at a faster pace than she believes to be safe. She does not care to hear reproaches against the fiscal disorder that must necessarily reign for some time. On these two matters it is not surprising that she should resent American dictation or the dictation of any other country. She is doing her best, but she wants to do it in accordance with her own close-up conception of things as they are. These hints which are made so freely that America, sitting in judgment upon France, is not prepared to assist her—on the contrary, is prepared to put pressure on her if she does not carry out American ideas—are not surprisingly resented. America's absence from Genoa is interpreted as a sign of her disapproval of French policy. The withdrawal of the American troops from Rhineland is understood as a sign of American displeasure. The accumulated demands for payments of all kinds—payments which, however just, are not for the moment practicable—are considered to be an expression of American anger.

Doubtless there is mutual incomprehension. France often misreads very badly American intentions, but the United States in its turn undoubtedly is inclined to forget that even though the Treaty of Versailles was not ratified by Washington, the policy embodied in that treaty was, so far as concerns Germany, indorsed by the bulk of American opinion, and that France is not even carrying out the Versailles policy with anything like the severity she is legally entitled to show.

If, then, the demand for payments from France—and from Europe generally—is to be taken as a mark of American disapprobation, as a sort of punishment, then the punishment is undeserved, first because France was specifically counseled only a few years ago to follow a certain severe course, and second because in fact France is following a greatly modified and far less stringent course. If, on the other hand, the demand for payment is merely a business proposition, then it is not unnatural that France should make the point that her own payments must be largely contingent on payments made to her. Reports from France make it quite clear that there is no thought of repudiating the debt to America. It is purely a question of ways and means. How is France to "cash out" if she cannot "cash in"? That is what the Loucheur plea, about which there has been so much controversy, really means.

Without going all the way with France, it must be confessed that there is some force in this contention that she is being treated in a way which she does not think she has altogether deserved. If there is any benefit of the doubt to be given, it should certainly be given to this gallant Nation, and leniency and tolerance and patience are virtues which America would do well to display.

REPORTS state that the Spanish Royal Academy is sharply divided over the name for the new national dictionary which is being prepared. The younger group of Immortals demands that the lexicon be called the "Spanish Dictionary," while the older members are holding out for the title, "Castilian Dictionary." The difference here is one that can be realized only by people familiar with Spanish history and progress. The Castilian ideal is the old aristocratic ideal, and it is undoubtedly a democratic urge that causes the young writers to demand that the new dictionary have the name "Spanish" prefixed to it.

### The Miners and Their Problem

It is impossible to regard very seriously the argument of Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, before the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives in behalf of the striking union miners. His plea was not even ingenious, and but partially constructive. Neither Congress nor the public need be told that there is something radically wrong with the coal-mining industry. Perhaps there was no great need that they should be told, from the standpoint of a prejudiced advocate, what the trouble seems to be. The desire is to find a way out of that trouble, and this Mr. Lewis, it must be concluded, failed to show.

It is altogether too broad a recommendation, as put forward by the mine workers' representative, that nationalization of the coal-producing industry should be attempted without the definite assumption by the Government of control of all producing and distributing agencies. This control, if effective, necessarily would include direction of the most important element in production, the army of skilled and unskilled workers who go down into the mines with picks and shovels, and the other great army engaged in the handling and distribution of the coal after it has reached the mouth of the mines. But Mr. Lewis opposes any method which would include the authority of the Government to fix the wages or working conditions of the operatives. He opposes any such method as that now relied upon in transportation where the Railroad Labor Board exercises the right to prescribe, under specified conditions, the wages and working conditions in rail commerce. He is opposed, also, to absolute government ownership of the coal mines, at least for the present, because of the great outlay entailed, and also because of the delay which such an undertaking would necessitate.

One is somewhat at a loss to know just what economic plan Mr. Lewis would approve. There are indications that he would much prefer to see the industry taken over by the Government in the manner in which some vital industries were taken over in the emergency of war, where production was encouraged by permitting it on what was called the cost-plus basis, which proved, in actual practice, to be a method by which both employers and employees profited handsomely at the expense of the public. But Mr. Lewis should remember that such practices are never consciously permitted except at times when the people can be made to believe that it is disconcerting, if not actually disloyal, to question the policies of the Government. In time of peace, and especially in times when every effort is being made to bring about a readjustment of economic and social conditions, those who pay the bills are watchful of the public expenditures. They are careful not to enter upon doubtful experiments where the element of paternalism is even indicated.

Congress had some reason to expect from Mr. Lewis an outline for a really constructive method of procedure. But he seems inclined to concede nothing, either for himself or for those whom he represents. It has not assisted in the effort to find a solution for present difficulties to have pointed out the grievances of the unionized miners against the non-unionized workers in the West Virginia and other fields. It has been helpful, no doubt, to have it pointed out that the present high prices which consumers are compelled to pay for coal are not due to a lack of production, which Mr. Lewis declares to be sufficient, under normal conditions, to meet all actual present needs, domestic and industrial. Perhaps the information which has been given will prompt an investigation of the processes employed by mine owners and operatives which make possible the fixing of prices generally believed to be far above the present cost of production and distribution, with a fair profit added. But Mr. Lewis certainly should understand that any method which seeks to make legal and effective the fixing of commodity prices must include processes for regulating, if not for actually fixing, the price of the greatest single item in the cost of production. Mr. Lewis has not proposed a satisfactory solution. He has done little more than emphasize what he regards as the grievances which should be adjusted. The need is for a broader and more comprehensive constructive method of procedure.

THE proposal recently submitted to the Massachusetts State Legislature for the enactment of a law forbidding agreements between manufacturers and retail dealers for the sale of certain kinds of goods at uniform prices revives a long-standing controversy over the merits of what is usually termed the "fair-price" system. Many trade-marked articles are widely advertised to be sold at a standard price, and these prices have been generally maintained by the

retailers. It is claimed on behalf of the standard-price system that it is beneficial not only to the manufacturer and dealer, but also to the consuming public, in guaranteeing high-quality goods at a reasonable cost. Objections have been made by some dealers on the ground that uniform prices constitute a restraint of trade, and for more than ten years the federal courts have been adjudicating suits brought against various manufacturers under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Some of these suits, such as that against Colgate & Co., have been decided in favor of the manufacturers by the Supreme Court of the United States. In other cases, notably that of the Beech Nut Packing Company, decided a few months ago, the Supreme Court has held the methods adopted to insure adherence to price agreements by retailers to be contrary to the law. This decision is regarded as condemning only the practice of exercising a supervision over standard-price goods after they had passed into the hands of the dealer, so that in event of sales at cut prices the manufacturer would be able to compel the dealer to cease supplying his products to his customers, and is not believed to reverse previous decisions to the effect that

it is not unlawful to stop selling goods to price cutters. Efforts have been made to secure the enactment by Congress of a law defining the rights of both manufacturers and dealers in making agreements relative to price maintenance, but owing to the popular objection to anything that seems to be in the nature of price-fixing, no action has been taken. Whether a state law on the subject could go any farther than the decisions of the Supreme Court would appear to be doubtful. Much of the traffic in standard-price goods is interstate commerce, and therefore a matter for federal regulation.

Even with regard to articles produced within a state, there is a question whether such legislation would be valid. Some of the most intricate problems relating to the rights of private property would arise, as they have been discussed in the federal courts. On the one hand, the manufacturer says: "This lead pencil is my property. I made it, and have a right to use it, throw it away, or sell it under the condition that it shall be retailed, at 50 cents. I have no monopoly of pencils, and a consumer who does not care to pay my price can buy another kind." To which the dealer who wishes to be free to sell at any price that suits him replies: "The pencil is now my property. I own it, and ownership gives me the right to dispose of it on such terms as I choose. Your uniform-price agreement is inconsistent with my property rights."

It would probably be found as difficult for the state courts to decide whether uniform prices were contrary to public policy as it has been for the Supreme Court of the United States to lay down a general conclusion covering the complicated issues involved.

WERE it not that the effort is itself a part of a vicious propaganda the aim of which is to nullify, not by legal

### The "Lobby" and the Courts

methods but by the creation of a false public sentiment, a basic law of the land, the insistent charge that supporters of the prohibition enforcement code are endeavoring to influence or control the appointment of United States court judges would be ludicrous. But what if the charge were true? Is it unthinkable, or is it in any way reprehensible that the friends of all law should concern themselves in the undertaking to see that the laws are administered? Surely the foes of prohibition cannot claim that they have, recently or in years past, kept their hands off the political and administrative machinery of the Government. It is with poor grace that they now assume the right to dictate a course of action for others. They have exhausted every conceivable effort to obtain from the courts a decision which would tend to make the enforcement of the particular law in which they are interested more difficult. In all these undertakings they have failed, and their only hope now is that by some method they may be able to discourage the movement being made to equip the courts with sufficient well-adjusted machinery to care for the increased work which violators of the prohibition law have made necessary.

Despite all contrary forecasts, it unquestionably may be accepted as the settled conviction of the people of the United States that there shall be no lessening of the restrictions which have been placed upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The law, based upon the Constitution, voices the deliberate policy of the people in the particular matter under discussion. This is as well known to the foes of law as it is to all others, and it is but an indication of their full recognition of this fact that they so persistently seek out methods by which the administration of the law may be made more difficult.

No one will be influenced or persuaded by the attack of spokesmen of the liquor interests upon what they declare to be the "lobby" of friends of the law. It is not a "vicious" lobby in any sense of the word. The proponents and defenders of an established theory need not stoop to those methods which might be defensible, if not questionable in themselves, in other circumstances. The friends of the law do not, certainly, desire to corrupt the courts, or to influence the decisions of the courts. It is contrary to ethics that the critics of those who seek to set the full machinery in order to insinuate that the appointing authorities could be influenced or prejudiced in their selections of judges by any methods whatever. The whole campaign, of which the recent event is but one of many illy disguised and clumsy efforts to manufacture public sentiment, is doomed to fail. It has nothing to support and sustain it except selfishness and what seems to be a perverted and vicious disregard for all law.

THE long awaited edition of Byron's correspondence, which composed the greater part of Lady Dorchester's papers, has at length been made public, and while the two fat volumes in which it is printed make reading of an absorbing sort it can hardly be postulated that the fame of Byron will be materially quickened or that very many modern readers will go back to his work. Byron today stands for a quality of the mind, a rather melodramatic melancholy that is artificial from its very source onward. If his poetry is read it may confidently be asserted that the readings will be limited to certain parts of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," portions of "Don Juan" and a decidedly limited number of short lyrics. "Cain," "The Two Foscari," "Marino Falieri," even "Manfred," all those ambitious undertakings are gathering the dust as thickly as are the romances in verse, "Lara," "The Giaour," and their brothers. The versatility and peripatetic industry of Byron resulted in an amazing quantity of work, and yet beside the slim volumes of John Keats how small it seems!

If the publication of the Dorchester papers results in any renaissance it will be one of Byron the man and not Byron the poet. His vitality as an individual is one of those infrequent miracles that do not lessen. The most superficial reader may be quite unaware of the

multifarious aspects of Lord Byron, yet he will, more often than not, have an idea of the poet that is not far from the truth. Byron was emphatic in everything he did. His poetry was emphatic. His views on politics were emphatic. And his manifestation for the freedom of Greece at Missolonghi was, to say the least, emphatic. Such a man stamps himself deeply on the consciousness of his time and, sooner or later, becomes a tradition that is handed down to succeeding groups.

It is a simple matter to note why the poetry of Byron is not read today. It simply did not have the authentic poetic urge that makes for immortality in this form of art. Curious though it may seem, in the first half of the nineteenth century Byron was hailed as an extremely great poet. Even Shelley honestly thought him a far greater genius than himself. All this was primarily because of Byron's emphatic personality. No man who knew him ever forgot him. And in an odd fashion this personality appears to have permeated certain of his poems. They are not great poems, but interwoven mysteriously enough in them is the vitality of a man who was always unusual if not always distinguished.

It would be interesting to find out just how widely Byron is read today, not by particular students of poetry, but by the general public, which takes its verse as it takes its drama and music—simply for pleasure. It is doubtful if an exceptionally large public for Byron would be discovered. Certainly it can be nowhere near the size of the Shelley and Keats lovers. Times have changed, and although in sporadic cases we do still accept a man on the strength of his personality and not for his merits, for the most part we demand the authentic and lasting flair.

### Editorial Notes

THE French Senate is soon to resume its adjourned discussion of woman suffrage, and signs multiply that controversy over it will be animated. Arguments for and against votes for women are already appearing in the French press, and to those who have watched the progress of the political enfranchisement of women in England, the United States and elsewhere the reappearance of the familiar old arguments against it are amusing. An old acquaintance takes this form in France: "The popular view of the question is that French women do not want the vote. The majority of them are said to be too practical to wish to waste time in politics, for which they have either a contemptuous or tolerant attitude." Probably this ancient misstatement of fact will continue to appear till the last anti-suffrage stronghold surrenders in some future state in central Africa.

TOWARD the end of the war the British Admiralty began to construct, in the harbor of Shoreham, Sussex, eight gigantic floating towers of steel and concrete. Their purpose was a mystery then and it has remained one ever since. All that has been admitted is that the two completed towers cost £600,000 each. More than three years after the armistice the second of these towers has now begun to be dismantled. Still the Admiralty keeps its secret. It seems a pity. Photographs of the towers have now gone all over the world; complete reticence is impossible. Even if they were a mistake to begin with it would be interesting to know what kind of a mistake it was—certainly it cannot have been bigger than some that have already been admitted. But, no—the rest is silence. "Why were the Shoreham towers?" must join other historical mysteries like "Who was the Man in the Iron Mask?" "What are the Gypsies?" and "Who wrote the 'Letters of Junius'?"

THE idea of an outdoor art show to be staged in Central Park, New York, has been broached, only to divide the Parks and Playgrounds Association into opposing factions. Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin approves the idea which has been put forward by a committee from the National Sculpture Society, but George Gordon Battle, president of the association, announces that he will oppose it. "It appears to be an encroachment on park space," he declares. As the plan calls for a limited amount of space near the Metropolitan Museum, it is hard to see what harm could be done. A beautiful exhibition of American sculpture bathed in the sunlight is an enticing prospect, and the association might well consider this fact. Of course, part of their opposition is based on the fact that such an exhibition would establish a precedent for the use of park space by other undertakings.

THOMAS ROBINS, permanent chairman of the Pennsylvania State Independence Commission, has declared that the Sesquicentennial which is to take place in Philadelphia, in 1926, will have as a motif the development of the art of living since 1776. The idea of an exposition having a harmonious intellectual scheme throughout is both unique and interesting, and it is to be hoped that sufficiently talented directors will be provided. It will be remembered that Edward W. Bok offered to underwrite a salary of \$250,000 for five years for a single executive head. The Exhibition Association, however, is desirous to create twenty departments to function harmoniously in the administration of the fair. A single head would seem to be more logical, but it will be difficult to find the person fitted for this momentous undertaking.

SMALL wonder that the fishermen in north European waters are disturbed by the Soviet Government's claim to extend "territorial waters" from within three miles of the Russian coast to twelve. As it is, poaching within the three-mile limit is not uncommon; British trawlers are seized by Scandinavian authorities, and Danish or Dutch fishermen find themselves in an English jail. A twelve-mile limit would multiply these episodes immediately. Yet by history and logic there is something to be said for the Soviet claim. The three-mile limit was originally the effective range of artillery; a country had jurisdiction over just so much water as would protect its coasts. Artillery of today would laugh at three times a three-mile limit. If the gunner is to have the last word on this subject, it will go hard with the fishermen.